CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parlon-one. Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parlon-one. Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 192. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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## The Bombay Chronicle

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## SHIPPING


### O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indo Maru | M. Kametaka | 16th Aug. | 30th Aug. |
| Honolulu Maru | H. Meguro | 29th Aug. | 12th Sept. |
| Java Maru | J. Kojima | 16th Sept. | 30th Sept. |
| Indus Maru | Y. Takada | 30th Sept. | 12th Oct. |

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 3655. Ballard Road, Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.

...site J. N. Petit Library.

Opp...al, Rs. 2,44,100.

Funded Cap... Government and Approved Investments in Securities only. ... in Management. The Perfect Economy ... Mortality, Investigation ... supervision as to Rate... trusted to an expe... and Valuation, is e... rienced European Actuary. ...vision for the The object is to make pr... onthly pension widows of subscribers to a ...istinction of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without ...cription are ...aste or dread. Rates of sub... Surrender very moderate, 30 per cent. ... Twelve Value in case the wife pre-deceas... months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers. ...s to—

For details apply for a copy of Rules.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESI, ...ger. Secretary and Treas...

### SHIPPING.

### P & O.

AND

### BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 19th August | KASHGAR X ... | 8,840 |
| 26th ,, .. | CHINA .. ... | 7,952 |
| 2nd Sept. | MOREA * ... | 10,911 |
| 9th ,, .. | PLASSY ... | 7,393 |
| 16th ,, .. | MALWA .. | 10,941 |
| 23rd ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 30th ,, .. | NALDERA * .. | 15,825 |
| 7th Oct. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 14th ,, .. | MACEDONIA X | 11,089 |
| 21st ,, .. | DELTA .. ... | 8,097 |
| 28th ,, .. | CHINA ... | 7,952 |

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date About | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd August | MANTOLA ... | 8,963 |
| 1st Sept. .. | MULBERA ... | 8,900 |
| 12th ,, .. | MERKARA ... | 8,235 |
| 27th Oct. .. | MADURA ... | 8,975 |

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

| About | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Aug. .. | SOUDAN .. | |
| 25th ,, ... | MACEDONIA | |
| 8th Sept. .. | MANTUA ... | |
| 16th ,, ... | SICILIA ... | Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin. |
| 6th Oct. ... | NARKUNDA | |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Oct. .. | NARKUNDA | 16,118 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 17th August .. | BANKURA .. | Karachi &P. Gulf. |
| 18th ,, .. | VASNA ... | Busreh via. Karachi |
| 20th ,, .. | VITA .. | Karachi direct. |
| 23rd ,, .. | KARAPARA.. | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED, AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

THE

### SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Jaladuta | 6700 | 30th Aug 1922 |

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

### SHIPPING.

### N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Yoita Maru .. | K. Ohno | 6,735 | 6 Aug | 20 Aug |
| Tamba Maru .. | N. Wada.... | 5,843 | 16 Aug. | 25 Aug. |
| †Gyokoh Maru | H. Ogata... | 5,701 | 16 .. | 26 Aug. |
| Akita Maruru .. | Y. Kotoni. | 3,817 | 28 Aug. | 8 Sep |
| Wakasa Maru .. | M. Goto | 6,083 | 11 Sep. | 25 Sep |
| Kamakurama .. | J. Fujisawa | 5,843 | 27 S | Oct |

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 7,50,18,450 |
| Paid-Up Capital and Reserved ..... | Rs. 2,42,55,535 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | Rs. 5,25,12,915 |

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

### NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ... | Fl. 75,000,000 .. £6,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ampenan | Palembang |
| Bandeong | Pekalongan |
| Cheribon | Problinggo |
| Gorantolo | Semarang |
| Macassar | Soerabaia |
| Medan | Tjilatjap |
| Menado | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN, Manager.

### BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $20,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND ... | £4,500,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... | $25,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE. 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Johore | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Dairen | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hamburg | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hankew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum ascerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

### INSURANCE.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, Head Office.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES, 18, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE

### NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. .. | Rs. | 20,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED ,, .. .. .. .. | ,, | 11,86,84,250 |
| PAID-UP ,, .. .. .. .. | ,, | 1,18,68,425 |
| TOTAL FUNDS ,, .. .. .. .. | ,, | 1,57,15,436 |

HEAD OFFICE: 5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber. Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell. New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

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CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld., Martin & Co. Ld., Birla Bros. Ld.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java-, Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN—CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

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LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

### INSURANCE.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.) Established by Royal Charter 1824.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | F. 80,000,000 | £6,666,665 |
| RESERVE FUND | F. 59,139,249 | £4,928,270 |

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE. Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin, | Pekalongan, |
| Bandoeng, | Pontianak, |
| Cheribon, | Semarang, |
| Djember, | Soeraballa, |
| Djocja, | Solo, |
| Kota Radja, | Tahing Tinggi, |
| Langsa, | (Delhi), |
| Macassar, | Tegal, |
| Medan, | Telok Betong, |
| Padang, | Tjilatiap, |
| Palembang, | Weltevorden. |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang,

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agents.

### AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF TEXTILE GOODS ETC. AT PAREL DEPOT IN THE COMPOUND OF SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullough Mill).

A very great lot of textile goods and other things.

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1922.

### AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal, Khara Bazar.

On account and risk of Mr. Kisonchand Ambalal of Khand Bazar Bombay.

372 Bags White Java Sugar (T.M.O. and/or similar) ex. s.s. "Rajah."

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded warehouses.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods. One Iron safe on stand etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber Tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber Tyred Landaulette.
1 secondhand rubber Tyred Victoria.
1 Waler horse going in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1922, Nanji Hirji v/s. Hill Sawyer and Co.).

1 Hudson Motor Car. No. 412.

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., The receiver appointed in Suit No. 2210 of 1921, (Petit vs. Parekh).

1 Iron safe with stand, one Gramophone, one bookstand, one Table Fan, sofas and chairs, one cupboard etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHOBI TALAO SECOND LANE AND AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Pursuant to the Order dated 13th April, 1922, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1592 of 1922, (Khangirji Hirjibhoy Tabak vs. Framroze Hirjibhoy Tabak) and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the premises viz. Lot No. I being the property at Dhobi Talao and Lot No. II being the property at Abdul Rehman Street on the 11th and 12th day of September 1922 respectively at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

PROPERTY AT DHOBI TALAO SECOND LANE.

LOT NO. I.—All those two pieces or parcels of redeemd Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards and 324 square yards making together 646 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Second Dhobi Talao Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1669, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 8274 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under C Ward No. 2446, Street No. 11-13-15-17-19-21 Dhobi Talao Second Lane, and bounded, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Dhobi Talao Second Lane, on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage and on or towards the West by open passage belonging to this property.

PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Shaikh Abdul Rehman Street, on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts less the set back land assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604 New No. 2823 2826 Old Survey No. 2915 and New Survey No. 1358 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under C Ward No. 95 and Street No. 502-502 Abdul Rehman Street and bounded on the North by the house of Bhaidas Shivdas and on the South by the property of, Bai Hirabai daughter of Muncherji Kharshedji Dariwalla and on the East by Abdul Rehman Street and on the West by Sweeper's passage.

Free for the particulars and condition of sale apply to Mr. Ardeseer Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1922. 8

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Energetic. CANVASSING and SELLING AGENTS for our locks, knives etc. B. V. & COMPANY, Cutlers and Lock Makers, etc.
A 4604

WANTED.—EFICIENT SPINNING MASTER with good knowledge of Carding. Bungalows and lights free. Apply with full particulars to.—CHARI AND CO., LD., 5, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
A R14043

WANTED—A competent RECEPTION CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8444. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C14003

SALARY Rs. 100—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—Respectable INSURANCE AGENTS, Fire, Marine, Motor Car and other risks in principal towns of Gujrat and Kathiawar. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents, The New India Assurance Co., Ld., for Gujarat and Kathiawar.
A R1422

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, DYEING, BLEACHING MASTER and an ENGINEER, European or Indian, for Goenka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., Delhi. Apply with testimonial to the undersigned up to 20th August, 1922. Seth GANGADHAR, c/o Sanwaldas Givanchand, Kalbadevi Road, House No. 152, Bombay.
A R4621

## SITUATIONS WANTED

OPEN FOR EMPLOYMENT.—A First Class Mechanical Engineer, having practical experience of the line for 13 years and thorough understanding in plans etc., desires situation in any mill. Apply Box No. 8443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4573

WANTED.—SALE REPRESENTATION WORK by Mr. J. Butt, late Managing Agent in The Industrial and Advertising Syndicate, Ltd., P. O. Box 290 Bombay. Please state your requirements to Advertiser c/o POST MASTER, Jacob Circle, Bombay.
B R4620

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 9, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO BE LET at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Line Station, airy block for High Class Hindoos.
C R4561

TO BE LET.—Spacious GROUND FLOOR behind Byculla Club Road, near Sankli Street, admeasuring about 22,000 square yards, a pucca built building, suitable for cotton godown or a garage or warehouse. Rent very moderate. Apply PREMIER STORES and MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 42, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4568

TO BE LET SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, admeasuring about 25,000 sq. ft. whole or in parts facing Main Worli Road, suitable for Motor SHOWROOM, Machinery Show room or any other commercial purpose, equipped with all latest appliances. Fort terms, etc., Apply L. K. PALIA & COY., Apollo St., Fort.
C R4567

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

## FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. Grapes.
GA C13585

NON-PERIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Lichi Grafts 5 years old at Rs. 25, 8 years Rs. 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesale rate for 1 year Grafts at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Freight extra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 8, DARBHANGA.
GA C13993

## MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

A Second-hand MOTOR CAR in good and working condition FOR SALE. For further particulars see personally the undersigned, KESHAVJI DEVKARAN, Oil Shop, Bhindi Bazaar.
JA R4617

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE.—Complete 24 GINS FACTORY at 24 thousand spot delivery. Apply DULLABHJI NANJI, Gimpura Rajkot.
K R4618

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE—Four ton LINDIE AMMONIA ICE PLANT, complete with boiler 36 H.-P., pressure 125 lbs.; engine 12 H.-P., Donkey pump, etc., and a new Martial's disintegrater No. 2½, both working satisfactorily; subject to inspection. Apply Box No. 8445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4584

1 MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Heater 26 H. P. complete fittings, 1 Flour Mill 14in. Plate. Engelberg Hullers. Shellers. Cones. Graters. Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. As good as new, hardly ever used. Outturn 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnet and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery, Abundant Stock Shaftings, Bearings, Pulleys, Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatam.
K R4559

## BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ACADEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.—The only institution in India conducted by Prof. B. G. Kothare, B.R.A.F.A. (Milan). The only Indian holding the Italian Diploma for up-to-date academical and scientific training in painting, sculpturing architecture, outdoor-sketching and life modelling at moderate charges. A rare opportunity for students of Arts. Time:—Any convenient two hours between 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and on holidays 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. Address:—No. 2-A, Charni Road, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R4516

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Excellent COTTAGE GRAND PIANO of well known make, Collard and Collard, open to any reasonable offer, must sell: as Lady proceeding for Home. Apply sharp to Box No. 8454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4622

## SPORTS.

### LIKE MAGIC!

RACING EXPERT'S fancies again materialize and yielded a nett profit on the following—Viola, Marmion, Jovial, Olivine, LIKE MAGIC, Tarvie, Arclight, Khaboor, Braganza. Terms from Post Box 599, G. P. O., Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DERBY SHOE WITH DERBY SLIPPER, RS. 6 ONLY. Quite fresh stock. Chrome Leather, size 5 to 10. Don't miss this golden opportunity. WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street, next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.'s Receiving Dept.
T R4595

BIO-CHEMIC TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES.—Prof. Kania's Jivan Rasayan Shastra in Gujarati, 3rd Edition, just out, Re. 1 as. 8. All medicines up to 400 potency always fresh in large stock, 12 oz. bottles 3 by or 6 by, Rs. 7 as. 8. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, BHAVNAGAR.
R4619

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES, Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4557

## PROFESSION

### CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

### LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. Charges As. 5.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

### THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax will be paid on and after Wednesday the 16th August, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1 p.m. (S. T.) ) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 20th June, 1922 and who have paid all the four calls with interest.
The Dividend will be paid on production of all documents of the Company at the above Office.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Wadia Woollen Mills Limited.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1922.
C13536

### UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank notified by Circular to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Head office of the Bank to confirm the Resolution about the Reduction of Capital, if the same were passed by the meeting of the 9th instant has been cancelled as the meeting had to be dissolved without pasing the same.

By order of the Board.
BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA.
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
62-68, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay,
Dated 14th August, 1922.
C14042

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, who were partners in the firm of Messrs. Pranjivandas, Gandhi and Co., the Agents of the New Bombay Brush Mfg. Co., Ltd., have retired from the partnership in the said agency from the 1st of August, 1922, and have no concern with the said agency.
(Sd.) MANILAL PURSHOTTAM GANDHI,
RAMNIKLAL AMRITLAL MEHTA.
C14044

### LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

### NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY having decided to extend the period within which applications for the post of Professor of Ophthalmology might be received, it is notified that those candidates who have already applied for the post might submit to the Registrar, Lucknow University, further testimonials, etc., if they wish to do so, before the 26th of August, 1922, and that any other persons who wish to apply might also do so before the 26th of August, 1922.
The post carries a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400.
Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.
The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.
Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.
Every Officer, Teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.
The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT, KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.
C13973

### NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LD. t

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES, EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WASTE of all sorts such as Dropping, Fly, Stripping, Reling, Hardwaste, Sizing, Winding, Warping, Coloured waste and unserviceable stuff such as Old Ring Bobbins, etc., etc., as well as Tares and empty Casks of Tallow Oil and China Clay will be disposed off by Public Auction in the Compound of the Hong-Kong Mill Premises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay, on Monday, the 28th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
A sum of Rs. 50 shall have to be deposited by every intending bidder with the Time-Keeper on entering the Mill premises, which will be returned to the Depositor if the bid is not accepted; if however the bid is accepted, further 40 per cent of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the hammer by the person whose bid is so accepted, in which case the sum of Rs. 50 paid as deposit on entrance will be appropriated against the above 40 per cent.
As to delivery the same shall have to be taken at such time and day as may suit the convenience of the Mill Manager and as may be directed by him from time to time.

For the Wadia Woolen Mills, Limited.
HUSEINBHOY PILIANI WADIA & CO
Agents.
Bombay, 11-8-1922.
C14025

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS (Sealed) are invited for the supply of 1,047.13 tons of Reinforcing Steel Bars and will be received by the Director of Development up to noon on 31-8-1922 at his office at Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
Tender form and other particulars can be obtained on any week day during office hours at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, Matunga, (G. I. P. Ry.), Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 or from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, No. I Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Bombay.
The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part against the total quantity required.
As earnest money a sum of Rs. 100 in currency notes should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department and a receipt for the same should accompany the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of a successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.
A successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 20 per ton of his accepted tender in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency within a week from the date of acceptance of his tender as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.
Government Securities will be accepted for this purpose at their approximate market value or at their face value, whichever is less.
TA C14049

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our clients Messrs. DAYALJI LALJI & Co. to SHAH DAMJI CHATURBHUJ, who was in their service has been REVOKED and the said Shah Damji Chaturbhujis no longer in our clients' employ. Any person or persons dealing with the said Damji Chaturbhuj in the name or on behalf of our clients will do so at his and their own risk and peril.
Dated this 14th day of August, 1922.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Attorneys for Dayalji Lalji and Co.
C14047

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ROSE DE SOUZA, ANGELINA AURELIA VIEGAS, wife of Capt. John Mahews Viegas, M. S. Dees; P. S. Dess, and I. S. Dees, the last three being sons of the late Mary Caroline Dees have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 327, Hornby Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 938 8/9 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being in Middle Colaba, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 124, New No. A/4791, and A/4791, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 9691 together with the Bungalow messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 185 and Street Nos. 2, 4 and bounded as follows that it to say, on the East by a piece of vacant land belonging to Government and beyond that by the Colaba Causeway on the West by the Sea, on the North by the property of Hormusji Cooper and on the South by the property of Rattonbai, wife of Hormusji Kharshedji Bhabha.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1922.
VACHHA & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C14040

## AMUSEMENTS

### Grand Charity Concert
IN AID OF THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL VISITING FUND.
ON MONDAY, THE 21st AUGUST at 5-30 P. M.
Owing to an unexpected demand for seats, it is decided to hold this concert NOT at the P. V. M. Gymkhana as previousfy arranged, but at the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
ON MONDAY 21st at 5-30 (p. m.)
Those who have already purchased 2 Rs. tickets (unreserved) can exchange them for Reserved Seats at Messrs. Rose & Co., where tickets can be booked from to-day.
PRICES : Rs. 4, 3, 2. 1.
Numerous Ladies and Gentlemen (artistes) have kindly consented to present a very attractive programme of European and Indian Music (instrumental as well as vocal). Dr. Jehangir Wadia will present his Gujrati parody of Hamlet.
Plan open to day at Messrs. ROSE & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS

### THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MR. RICHARD WHITE'S CO.
"THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS"
Plans at S. ROSE & Co., Ld., upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at the Theatre.

### THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME P"
Featuring
MLLE. THEA

### THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A ROMANCE OF LAHORE.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
'Without Benefit of Clergy'

### THE EMPIRE.
NEXT SATURDAY
For the first time in India.
LEILA—MAJNU
LEILA—MAJNU
LEILA—MAJNU
The Great Romance of the East in 7 reels, featuring
*H. B. Waring, the Great Shakespearean Actor*
MISS JEANNETTE SHERWIN OF THE WARING CO.
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld., under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.
A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.

### THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4; 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The well-known Hindoo Mythology dealing with the Polar Star.
DHRUVA-CHARITRA.

### THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH
A DAILY CHANGE
WITH THE INDIAN CLASSICS
and
THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSIC PRODUCTIONS.
A picturization of Old Indian Mythology and Religious Beliefs produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
TO-DAY 15th Aug. "DHRUVA CHARITRA"
16th Aug. "BEHULA"
17th Aug. "HARISCHANDRA"
18th ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
A picture totally spiritual and religious in character with a social background exquisitely beautiful in finish, noble and divine in conception.
SOOKANYA-SAVITRI.
A beautiful picture depicting the Aryan ideal of marriage and showing how a woman's Love can conquer Death and old age, exhibiting the lives of two of India's greatest women in whom our National ideal of chastity rose to its highest watermark.
ALSO
SHREE KRISHNA RASA LEELA
Produced specially for Janmastami by
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
A picture that pleases and will please for ever.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
POPULAR PRICES—
Special show on Janmastami 1-45 noon
Time:—Holidays—8-30 and daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

### ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT
Begins at Nasirabad (Raj) from 15th September, 1922. Entrance Fee Rs. 15 with names of Players must reach Mr. R. C. MISRA, Hon. Secry. before 31st August.
R4566

## AMUSEMENTS

### GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 4-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
on account of the
Hindu Gokul Astami Holidays
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
'Manhattan Madness'
AND
"Shree Krishna Janma"
*EXTRA MATS.* Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. at 2-30; Wed. at 12 and 2-30

!!! TO-NIGHT !!! !!! TO-NIGHT !!!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST POWERFUL HISTORICAL & RELIGIOUS PHOTO-PLAY OF
ASOKA
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.,
WITH
PATHE GAZETTE
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

### THE "STAR"
The Week's Special Double Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our stupendous and most popular Serial—further four parts.
(2) THE "CROWN'S DRAMA"
A delightful and most interesting drama.
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30; SATURDAY; SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee at 3-30;
THE
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus,—Grant Road.

Under public patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
ON
Tuesday 15th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Benefit performance!
In aid of Deosthan Gondhala
Wednesday 16th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 19th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 20th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
SATTECHE GULAM
*Proprietors.*
*N. B.* No complimentary tickets will be allowed.

With a thousand and one salutations to the lotus feet of Blessed Lord Shri Krishna.
Miss GOUHARJAN
OF CALCUTTA.
Will give her High Class Musical Concert on the Night of His birth.
(Janamashtami)
To-night Tuesday, 15th August 1922 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) Sharp.
AT THE
Balliwalla Grand Theatre,
TARDEO.
Please book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment.
Tickets & Plan at the Theatre

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a conveyance dated the 20th day of February, 1922, executed by Perozshah Pestonji Mistry in favour of our clients, LADUBAI BALKRISHNA PEDNEKAR and HARISCHANDRA BABURAO PEDNEKAR, relating to the property, situate on a 45 feet road off Foras Road, Grant Road, now converted into a Municipal Public Road (Lamington Road), registered by the Collector of Bombay with other lands under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955, and New Survey No. 6934, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4448 and E. 2718 and Street No. 3, has been fraudulently taken by a person who called himself Gangadhar Govind Tilak and that our said clients will not be responsible for any dealings that may be made under the said document.

Any person who comes into possession of the said conveyance is requested to communicate to the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Ladubai Balkrishna Pednekar and Harischandra Baburao Pednekar.

135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

C14051

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, ELECTROPLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at New Queen's Road, opposite French Motorcar Show Rooms, next to Royal Opera House, the following :—

Teakwood oval dining table by Wimbridge, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, side board, Chesterfield suite blackwood drawing room suite, lady's writing table, roll top office table, revolving book stand, glass panel almyrahs, ward robe, brass and iron beds, easy chair, chest of drawers, low chair English and Per-Persian carpets, Singapore cane ch irs, Singer's sewing machine, one safe, one perambulator, silverware, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, teapoys, electro platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES OF SATIN DUCK, 2 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK FANCIES and 3 CASES OF PROVINDENTIA SPECIAL VOIL.

High Court Suit No. 3199 of 1921.
Messrs. K. P. Kothare & Co. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Ramdas Deoji and others, Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitor for the plaintiffs, Messrs K. P. Kothare & Co., in pursuant to the order of the Court, dated the 20th July, 1922, in Suit No. 3199 of 1921, Messrs. K. P. Kothare and Co., vs. Messrs. Ra as Deoji and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), near baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Galli, near Mulji Jehta Market, the following :—

25 cases of Satin Duck.
2 cases of Artificial Silk Fancies.
3 cases of Providentia Special Voil.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1922.


**Automobile Accessories**

GOOD GOODS AT CHEAP PRICES.

THE
**Advance Motor Co.,**
*AUTO SUPPLIES.*
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

**THE CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., CAWNPORE**

Our Durries and Floor Coverings

Are unexcelled for durability and superiority of colours.

We are specialist in dyeing and we use our own special yarn.

Our prices defy competition.

Try our woollen durries and Durrool carpets.

*Samples and prices on application*

Write to-day to the SECRETARY.

**Wonderful Astrologer**

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau. Chodavaram Virag District.

**RING OF EIGHT METALS.**

By wearing it acts as a mystic charm cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness. Increases vitality in abundance bestows happiness good luck and grand success in every respect Trial solicited, one Rs. 1/4, three Rs. 3/4, and a dozen Rs. 12.

S. C. SEAL.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 12th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight | | | 157,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | | | 336,000 |
| West Indian " | " | | 130,000 |
| American " | " | | 1,738,000 |
| Other " | " | | 308,000 |
| Total Sales | | | 22,000 |
| East Indian Sales | | | 100 |
| Total Speculation | | | .. |
| " Export | | | .. |
| East Indian Export | | | .. |
| " " Stock | | | 22,000 |
| " " Forwarded | | | 1,100 |
| " " Actual Export | | | .. |
| " " Imports | | | .. |
| " " Speculation | | | .. |
| American Afloat | | | 26,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | | | 1,200 |
| Total Afloat | | | 101,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 11th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | | 8,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | | .. |
| " " to Continent | | | .. |
| Futures at New York July | | | .. |
| " " " Oct. | | | 21 15+45 |
| " " " Dec. | | | 21 15+45 |
| " " " Jan. | | | 21 00+38 |
| " " " Mar. | | | 21 04+38 |
| Spot Cotton, at New York | | | 21 40+45 |
| " " at New Orleans | | | 21 13+38 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | | | 20 80+52 |
| " " at New Orleans Jan. | | | 20 65+59 |
| Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) | | | 9 15/16 |
| Demand Bills | | | .. |
| Silver Commercial U. S. mined | | | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | | | 68 5/8 |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 12th

| | |
|---|---|
| Rates 3% | 59 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 34 5/8 |
| " " 2 months hence | 34 5/8 |
| Closing Tone of silver :— Quiet. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 1 5/8 |
| " 7 day Market loans | 1 1/2 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c since 1 th ultimo. | 3 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 12th

#### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers | 48 |
| Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers | 47 |
| Australian 62 lbs. July | 52 |

Tone :—Quiet.

#### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 18 1/8 |
| Hongkong | £ 118 |
| National | £ 44 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | £ 14 |
| Eastern Bank | £ 5 |

#### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £ 17 7/8 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship | .. |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. | £ 16 7/8 |

Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal | £ 21 1/2 |

Tone of Linseed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Paid | £ 8 1/2 |
| Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £ 18 1/4 |
| Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers | £ 18 1/4 |

Tone :—

#### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | 66 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G. M.. B. | 64 1/4 |
| Copper Braziers | 84 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/4 |
| Hard Spelter | 24 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £ 16 3/8 |

#### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £ 89 3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £ 90 3/8 |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 | £ 100 11/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £ 58 3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 37 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | 68 1/2 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | 58 3/4 |
| 7 p/c. Indian Loan | £ 119 |

#### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug. | 10 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers | 7 1/4 |
| Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay | 20 |

Tone :—Steady.

#### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Sugar 18/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers | 20 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers | 21/6 |
| Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers | 21/7 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers | 22/1 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers | 22/9 |

Tone :—

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 14.

To-day Reuter reports 35 points lower in New York futures. The general tendency of the market is rather bullish on reports of deterioration of crop mainly in Texas; and on any substantial reports of damage done to the crop by boll-weevils, and developments regarding the financial and political position on the continent, we may see a sharp advance in prices. The general tendency of our market is rather weak, but old crop prices for August Broach and September Oomras are being kept up by cornering operations.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 463 and going down by a rupee and a half improed to Rs. 469 on free buying by Marwari Bull Operators, and ruled Rs. 467-8-0 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 467. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 467 and declining to Rs. 462-8-0 closed at Rs. 464. White Broach July-August opened at Rs. 525 and declined to Rs. 518 on general selling which price ruled at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 444-8-0 and touching Rs. 445 advanced to Rs. 451 on free buying by Bull Marwari Operators. From this level it dropped to Rs. 445 on selling by a Marwari shroff, which price was at 4 p.m. White Oomra December, January opened at Rs. 412 and touching Rs. 411-8-0 went up till Rs. 416-8-0 on offices buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 417. Fully good M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 347 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last. To-morrow being a public holiday our markets are closed.

The tenders for the month are as follows :—

F.G. M.G. Broach July-August 9,700 bales to-day.

F.G. M.G. Broach July-August 58,100 bales previous.

Total,—67,800 bales up-to-date.

Good M. G. Southerns July-August 1,700 bales up-to-date.

### COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 14th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. |
| F. G. Broach | April/May | | 464 |
| Fully Good Broach | July/Augt. | | 515 |
| " " Bengal | Dec./Jan. | | 345 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan. | | 415 |
| " " | Sept. | | 446 |
| Southerns | July/Augt. | | 500 |

### E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| F. G. Broach | April/May | 467 |
| Fully Good Broach | July/August | 522 |
| " " Bengal | Dec./Jan. | 344 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan. | 417 |
| " " | Sept. | 447 |
| Southerns | July/Augt. | 505 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14th

| Description. | Super Fine | F Good | Good fine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | | 380 | 360 | 340 | .. |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 3 | 465 | 445 | 430 | .. | .. |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1. | 505 | 485 | 470 | .. | .. |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2. | 485 | 465 | 450 | .. | .. |
| M. G. Broach | .. | 536 | 526 | 516 | .. |
| Southerns | .. | .. | 515 | 505 | 495 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th August 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1885 Bs. |
| Wheat | 1922 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 3260 " |
| Rape, etc. | 489 " |
| Gingellyseed | 474 " |
| Poppyseed | 6 " |
| Groundnuts | 1064 " |
| Castorseed | 2376 " |
| Bice | 2624 " |
| Myrabolians | 773 " |
| Cottonseed | 6364 " |
| Mowraseed | 901 " |
| Grass | 829 " |
| Jowas | 64 " |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | 300 " |
| Bajra | 1338 " |
| Coal | 3129 Tons. |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3 19/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 5/8 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1-3 13/16 |
| For Demand | 351 |
| American Dollars | 345 |
| Houkong Dollars | 199 |
| Shanghai | .. |
| Japan | 164 |
| Singapore | 179 1/2 |

Market Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Ready, | | |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 62 0 0 | 9 2 0. |
| Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30 | 59 0 0 | .. |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 59 0 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 12 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 12 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 8 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Teaseed, White 85-15 | 78 0 0 | 15 12 0 |
| Teaseed, Gejar 75-25 | 74 0 0 | .. |
| Teaseed, Gejar 50-50 | 72 0 0 | .. |
| Teaseed Black | 69 0 0 | .. |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 10 0 | 14 10 0 |
| Groundnuts | 68 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed | 7 8 0 | .. |
| Barley | 42 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed | .. | 12 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready | 37 0 0 | 5 6 0 |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May | 9 5 0 | |
| Wheat, Aug.-Sept. | 9 5 0 | |
| Linseed, May | 14 6 3 | |
| Linseed, Sept. | 14 8 0 | |

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Directors of the Central Bank of India Ltd., have issued their Report and Balance Sheet for the half year ended 30th June, 1922. The report states:

The profit for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, including the sum of Rs. 1,35,057-5-6 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 10,66,946-14-7. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs 1,85,000 has been set aside as provision for Income-Tax, Super-Tax, etc. The balance now available is Rs. 8,81,946-14-7 which the Directors have disposed of as under :—

To pay an ad-interim dividend 14 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half-year ending 30th June, 1922, Rs. 3,50,000; To carry forward to next half year's account Rs. 5,31,946-14-7; total Rs. 8,81,946-14-7.

Though the general trade conditions during the last six months were not active, it would be asource of satisfaction, the Directors believe, to the Shareholders that the business of the Bank was not only steady, but growing in volume.

During this period two Sub-Branches were opened, one at Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay, and the other at Burra Bazar, Calcutta. Both the Branches are progressing satisfactorily.

## SHARE REPORTS.

### BANKS.

| Name. | Paid up Amount | Face Value. | Div. paid | Last Div. | Quotation to buy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 18% | 120 |
| Alliance | 100 | .. | Jan-Aug. | 17% | 190 |
| Baroda | 50 | 100 | Jan-July | 15% | 14 |
| Imperial | 500 | 500 | Jan-July | 16% | 1315 |
| " Contributary | 128 | .. | | | 352/8 xd. |
| India | 50 | 100 | Jan-July | 12½ | 117 xd. |
| Central | 25 | 50 | Feb-Oct. | 14% | 36/12 |
| Tata Bank | 22 1/2 | 75 | " ss. | 10 | 15/8 |
| Chartered Bank | £.5 | £.5 | Apr-Oct. | " | £ 19 |
| Eastern | £.5 | £.10 | " | " | 33 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | $125 | $125 | " | 48% | £ 175 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | £ 12 1/2 | " " | | 15% | £ 8 4 |
| Bank of Morvi | 10 | 25 | Feb-Oct. | 9% | 5 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sept. | 8 3/4% | 120 |
| Ahmedabad Pratnij | 600 | 500 | " | 912% | 640 |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | 100 | " | 9% | 112 |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 100 | " | 8% | 95 xd |
| Chaparmukh Silghat | 100 | 100 | " | 2% | 36 |
| Dond-Baramate | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 6% | 31 |
| Khulna | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bagirhat. | 100 | 100 | " | 4% | 100 |
| Larkhana | 100 | 100 | " | 4% | 99 |
| Mandhra Bhon | 90 | 100 | Feb Aug. | " | 63 xd |
| Pachora Jamner | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | " | 60 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sept. | 4% | 98 |
| Sialkote Narowal | 100 | 100 | Apr-Oct. | 3% | 79 xd |
| Sindh Light | 100 | 100 | Jul.-Jan. | 11% | 110 |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 500 | Mar-Sept. | " | 361 |
| Upper Sindh Light | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 4% | .. |

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bundi Portland | 16 | 10 | July | 1-13-4 | 43 |
| Bamankua | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Central mining | 10 | .. | .. | 6% | 28 |
| Indian Cement | 250 | 250 | .. | 17 1/3% | 280 |
| Katni Cement ord. | 100 | 100 | " | 12 | 240 xd |
| " Defd | 40 | 40 | " | 48 | 1214 xd |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 10 | " | 4-9-4 | 30 8 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ah. Advance | 500 | 500 | Apr-Oct. | 203 | 1950 |
| Alliance cotton | 100 | 100 | " | .. | 320 |
| Appolo | 50 | 30 | Feb-Jan. | 8 | 83/12 |
| Birla mills | 100 | 100 | Apr-Sept | 8 | 93/12 |
| By. Cotton | 500 | 500 | Sep-Dec. | 100 | 1120 |
| By. Dyeing | 250 | 250 | Mar-apr. | 90 | 1432/8 |
| Bradbury | 250 | 250 | June-Nov. | 100 | 1000 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | 100 | " | 18 | 75 |
| Century | 100 | 100 | Apr-Sep. | 72 | 790 |
| Cent. India | 500 | 500 | May-Nov. | 225 | xx |
| Colaba Land | 700 | 700 | March | 130 | 2290 |
| Coorla | 100 | 100 | February | 25 | 265 |
| Crescent | 100 | 100 | July-Dec. | 80 | 1237/ |
| Currumbhoy | 250 | 250 | " | 110 | 2400 |
| David | 250 | 250 | Apr-Sep. | 118 | 1795 |
| Dawn | 250 | 250 | Mar-Aps. | 200 | 1350 |
| E. D. Sassoon United | 7 1/2 | 10 | Sep | ss.8 | 8 |
| Edward Sassoon, | 200 | 200 | Mar-Aug. | 80 | 500 |
| Elphinstone | 100 | 100 | June | 20 | 152/8 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 250 | " | 130 | 1395 |
| Framji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | Mar-Sep. | 220 | 2150 |
| Globe | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sep. | 30 | 340 |
| Gokak | 100 | 100 | " | 30 | 242/8 |
| Indian Bleaching | 100 | 100 | May. | 10 | 102 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | 100 | Aug-Feb | 62 | 707/8 |
| Jamshed Mfg. | 250 | 250 | May-Oct | 51 | 430 |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | 500 | July-Dec. | 50 | 890 xd |
| Khatao | 100 | 100 | Apr-Nov. | 80 | 660 |
| Kilachand mill's | 20 | 20 | Aug-Jan. | 1 1/2 | 17 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | 500 | Mar-Aug. | 436 | 2755 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | Apr.-Oct. | 500 | 3725 |
| Madhavrao Scindia | 100 | 100 | " | 28 | 228.8 |
| Madhowji | 100 | 100 | July-Dec. | 50 | 487/8 |
| Mathuradas | 500 | 500 | May-Nov. | 80 | 916 |
| Maneckji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | Mar-Sep. | 400 | 4800 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | 100 | Mar-Aug. | 36 | 318 |
| Morarji | 1000 | 1000 | Apr-Nov. | 400 | 7425 |
| New Great | 200 | 200 | Mar-Sep. | 70 | 892/8 |
| New City | 100 | 100 | " | 60 | 715 |
| Paban | 250 | 250 | " | 90 | 845 |
| Pearls | 250 | 250 | July-Dec. | 90 | 1035 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 100 | Mar-Aug | 100 | 930 |
| Premier | 100 | 100 | May | " | 10 |
| Pianet | 100 | 100 | Dec-Aug. | 20 | 225 |
| Presidency Mills | 125 | 125 | Aug-Jan. | 25 | 301 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | 100 | Apr-Aug. | 15 | 272/ |
| Shapurji | 102 | 101 | Aug-Sept | 25 | 336/4 |
| Sholapur | 1000 | 1000 | Apr-Oct. | 700 | 19,500 |
| Simplex | 250 | 250 | Jan-Dec. | 70 | 807/8 |
| Standard | 500 | 500 | Apr-Sept. | 220 | 2575 |
| Swan | 250 | 250 | Mar.-Aug. | 152 | 1200 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | 500 | Apr-Oct. | 300 | xxx |
| Tata Mill | 500 | 500 | May-Oct. | 90 | 1140 xd |
| Vishnu Cotton | 500 | 500 | Apr Oct. | 200 | 2300 |

### ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahd. Electricity | 188 | 100 | " | 1000 | 140 |
| Andhra Valley | 1000 | 1000 | " | 40 | 800 |
| Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway | 52 | 52 | " | " | 127/8 |
| Tata Hydro | 1022 | 1022 | Jan. | 35 | 840 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | 102 | 123 | " | 152 | 513/ |
| B. Burma T. Corpo | 125 | 125 | " | 25 | 330 |
| B. Burma N.I. | 50 | 125 | " | 10 | 152/8 |
| By. Flour | 500 | 500 | Jan-Aug. | 125 | 1500 |
| Bt. Burma Pet | .. | .. | Mar-Oct.as 6. | | 7/12 |
| By. Steam | 250 | 250 | Oct. Rs 10/8 | | 215 |
| Kemp & Co. | 200 | | July. | 20 | 140 |
| Marcks | 100 | | " | 12 | 99 |
| New India Insur. | 25 | 250 | " | " | 20 |
| Oriental Govt. Life | 50 | 200 | April | 10% | 350 |
| Phillips | 40 | | July | 10% | 48 |
| Fort Canning | 1000 | | Sept | 52 | 875 |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | 30 | " | " | 7/8 |
| Tata Iron & Steel-Ord | 75 | 75 | Sept | 11 | 632/ |
| Defd | 20 | 20 | Sept | 21/8 | 177/8 |
| N. Ord | 75 | 75 | " | " | 46/4 |
| N. Def | 400 | 400 | " | " | 180 |
| Tata Oil | 100 | 100 | " | " | 47/8 |
| Textile | 90 | 90 | " | " | 130 |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28/12
Bars gold forward 26/13
Bars silver ready 90/4
Bars silver 1st settlement 90/4
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90/9

### EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 351
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 371
Bank's buying D D Frcs 361
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 164½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 345
London gold ready sh 92-5
London silver ready d 34-10
London silver forward d 34-10
Tone of silver—quiet and dull. Bills sold ready.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dol. 4.46-3/8
French Exchange Frcs 54.40
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.40
Belgium Exchange Frcs 57.50
Italian Exchange Liras 96.70
German Exchange Mrks 3400
Prague Exchange Krons 178

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

The share market is closed to-day.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

### REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The report of the Syndicate mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, the awards of University Scholarships, Prizes and medals and the important academical events of the past year.

#### EXAMINATION.

School Leaving Examination :—This examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot, Dharwar, Karachi and Surat. Of the 6,917 candidates registered for the examination, 3,616 qualified for matriculation and 427 for Government service. Of the successful matriculation candidates 3,021 were Hindus, 270 Parsis, 161 Indian Christians, 151 Mahomedans, 12 Jews, and 1 was an Anglo-Indian. 140 of the successful candidates were ladies. Intermediate Examination in Arts :—This examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Of the 1,361 candidates registered for the examination, 685 passed and 636 failed. Of the successful candidates 582 were Hindus, 51 Parsis, 31 Mahomedans, 17 Indian Christians, 3 Jews and 1 was an Anglo-Indian. 20 of the successful candidates were ladies. Examination for the Degree of B. A. (Pass and Honours) :—The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 932, of whom 637 passed and 260 failed. Of the 417 candidates who offered to be examined for Honours, 27 secured First Class, 206 obtained Second Class, 96 attained the standard of the Pass degree and 83 failed. Of the successful candidates, 542 were Hindus, 44 Parsis, 25 Mahomedans, 21 Indian Christians, 5 Jews. Included among the successful candidates were 13 ladies.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce :—Of the 92 candidates sent up by the Sydenham College of Commerce ,42 passed and 50 failed.

Examination for the degree of B. Com :—Of the 37 candidates sent up for the examination, 23 passed and 14 failed.

Intermediate examination in Science :—Of the 316 candidates registered for the examination 15 passed and 157 failed.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. :—Of 180 candidates 77 passed the whole examination and 40 passed in subsidiary subjects only. 3 out of 5 passed the examination for the Degree M. Sc.

Examinations in Agriculture :—57 out of 82 candidates passed the Intermediate examination and 44 out of 47 passed the examination for the Degree of B. Ag. Both the candidates for the degree of M. Ag. proved successful.

Examinations in Engineering :—First Examination—55 passed out of 64. Second Examination (Civil)—48 passed out of 73. Examination for the Degree of B. E. (Civil—25 passed out of 40. Second Examination in Engineering (mechanical), 7 passed out of 10. Examination for the Degree of B. E. (mechanical)—5 passed out of 10.

First Examination for the Degree of L. L. B.—195 passed out of 464 candidates. Second Examination—140 passed and 88 failed.

Medical Examinations :—Preliminary Scientific—Out of 147 candidates, 90 passed and 47 failed. Intermediate Examination—143 candidates passed the examination and 183 failed final examination for the degrees of M. B. B.S. :—Out of 166 candidates, 78 passed the whole examination, 9 passed in Part I, 14 in Part II 59 failed and 6 were absent.

Examination for the Degree of B. Hy.—Out of 6 candidates, 1 passed the whole examination and 2 passed in Part I. Examination for the Degree of M. D.—Two candidates were examined in the medicine Branch. One passed and the other failed.

#### RAISING OF EXAMINATION FEES.

In view of the heavy deficits it was found necessary to provide for an additional income of Rs. 50,000 a year to cover these deficits and Rs. 25,000 to provide for the future needs of the University Fees for admission to most of the University Examinations had to be increased and an annual subsidy of Rs. 300 had to be levied from the affiliated Colleges.

#### JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

There were 242 schools on the books of the Board against 241 of the last year.

## UNION BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am not a shareholder of the Union Bank of India Ld., nor have I any connection with that Bank, but in reading the report of its extraordinary general meeting as an humble student of banking, I am convinced that the steps taken by the shareholders who held a subsequent meeting agreeing to support the amendment moved by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani is wholly detrimental to their interests. Apart from other considerations, the uncalled liability of the shareholders of a bank is a great inducement for the depositor to put his money into it, and in the case of the Union Bank which has no appreciable "Reserve Fund," it will be hopeless to attract depositors without such a reserve (uncalled capital). There are no doubt many banks, especially outside India, whose capital is fully paid up, but they are either backed by the Government of their country or by an accumulated gigantic reserve fund. It cannot be that the intention of the shareholders is to see the doors of the Union Bank closed sooner or later but if the amendments were passed, it could have no other effect. On the other hand the interests of the depositors would be well served by the passing of the resolution as proposed by the directors.—Yours, etc.

T. D. PILLAY.


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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
*Managing Director.*

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THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

NOTE.—Please ask for Testimonials.

Present address :—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

(2)

# N. C. O. AND MAHARASHTRA.

## MR. KELKAR'S RESIGNATION.

### "RIGHTS OF ELECTORS."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, resigned last week the office of the presidentship of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. In his letter of resignation, which is in the vernacular, to the members of the Provincial Committee he writes to the following effect:—

"I had resigned, in May last, the presidentship of the Pro. C. C. but you did not choose to accept it. I tender, by this letter, my resignation again and I request you to accept it kindly this time at least.

The reasons that prompted me to tender my resignation last time, are still there and in addition new reasons have cropped up. They are as follows—(1) You elected me among others to give evidence before the Civil Disobedience Committee; and as a matter of duty, I had to submit my personal views about the Non-co-operation movement openly and publicly. My opinions on the question are not consonant with the present policy of the Indian National Congress. I have been pressing for various changes in the items of the Non-co-operation programme since the inauguration of the movement, and I have advocated the same before the Civil Disobedience Committee with as much force as I could, and I shall have to press them even in future.

Secondly, some of the gentlemen, who gave evidence before the Committee, have stated in their written statements that the constructive programme was not carried out in Maharashtra with the degree of success needed because the office-bearers of the Congress Committees had no faith in Non-co-operation. Besides, I am inclined to believe that some of the questions asked to me by Hakim Ajmal Khan in the same matter had some definite purpose behind them. In effect the questions presumed that it was not proper for those who held offices to say even one word against the present policy! Similarly only those who have carried out and who intend to carry out the various items to a letter, were, he appeared to hold, entitled to hold offices.

I cannot however accept the view as stated. The Non-co-operation resolution of the Congress, as it stands at present, has prescribed unnecessarily many a positive and negative mandate regarding the conduct of life, and I have grave doubts whether there could be found a number of men even sufficient for all the existing offices, who can carry out all the items for all the time and to a word, with full faith in the programme and honesty of mind in the matter. Hakim Ajmal Khan may be theoritically right, but instances can be given in scores where the rules are observed only in the breach. But the point of greater importance is regarding the rights of the electors. I hold that these should be no objection on the part of the Congress authorities, if the electors choose to return particular office-bearers because of their fitness in many other ways, although they may not be able to carry out fully any one of the items or they advocate in general in the Congress programme or if they are trying to get some resolutions modified. I have advocated this view for the whole of the last year.

At the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Bezwada in August, 1921, the same question was raised, and I had opposed it on principle, and Mahatma Gandhi advised the withdrawal of the proposition. The question was again and again brought before the Working Committee and I had opposed it again and again. I think that neither the All-India Congress Committee nor the Working Committee has till now passed a resolution embodying this principle and I still hold that it should not be passed as it is an encroachment on the rights of the electors.

I have stated the above not because of my individual case being in point. As a general rule no one will desire to continue as office-bearer, of his own free will, when one finds oneself in disagreement with the policy of the Congress. But being influenced by other considerations, if the electors chose to elect these very persons there should be no rule to put impediments in their way. Otherwise, the Congress would be guilty of depriving its own electors of their freedom of choice. If a person can become a member of the Congress organisations by signing the creed and paying the fixed fees, he should also have the right to get elected to the Congress offices and to hold any office if elected. Besides on the motion of V. J. Patel the Maharashtra Provinrial Conferenre held at Bassein a year before, had passed an express resolution, that the resolutions of the Congress were not necessarily binding upon the members. It has no other meaning but giving full scope to individual liberty.

What I have stated above has no reference to my personal case. Because, whenever the question of the election of the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cimmittee was put to the meeting during the last two years, I had proposed names of other persons as I was unwilling to accept the post. The proceedings of the meetings will bear me out. Last time, I had tendered my resignation intentionally and I withdrew it most unwillingly and only because of the unanimous request to do so. It is not that I did it to oblige others but I state it because I feel that I have a right to say that I did not cling to the office of the president out of selfishness. I have tendered this resignation because I do not wish to continue in that office, and I request the Committee to accept it. I say that the statements made by certain persons to the C. D. Committee to the effect that the constructive programme was not successful in Maharashtra because of the offices being held by certain persons is unfounded. The records of the Provincial Congress Committee bear testimony to the smallness of work done in circles where the offices are held by those who profess to have faith in the programme!

I do not however desire to enter into any controversy on this question. I further wish that even those who are alleged to have no faith in the present Non-co-operation programme, should forthwith resign their offices like myself and give to others full scope to work for one year for carrying out the programme. I conclude this letter of my resignation expressing my hope that at least for once, people may be able to see that all the Congress offices are held only by those who carry out in every detail all the resolutions of Non-co-operation of the Indian National Congress applicable to themselves.

## PRINCIPAL V. G. APTE RETIRES.

### HIS DEVOTED AND SELFLESS SERVICES TO EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

An interesting function was held on Sunday the 13th instant in the evening at the New Poona College Hall, Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar when an address and a purse of Rs. 3,000 were presented to Principal V. G. Apte of the New Poona College by his students as a mark of their admiration for his devoted and selfless services to the institutions of the S. P. Mandali for about 30 years. Mr. V. G. Apte joined the Sikshana Prasarak Mandali in 1892 as a teacher in the Mandali's Anglo-Vernacular school. It was mainly by the unceasing and patient labour of Prin. Apte that the Anglo-Vernacular school in course of due time developed into a big High School which in its turn blossomed into an arts college teaching upto the highest degree in arts. Prin. Apte retires this year from the active service of the Mandali to enjoy his well-earned rest. His students, therefore decided to express their feelings of admiration and gratitude in as fitting a way as possible. An address describing his useful work to the Society was presented to him in a Silver Casket and his portrait in oil paint was unveiled by the President.

## RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY AT MADRAS.

### RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

A special meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held to-day to consider the principle of the draft University Bill now under consideration of Government for reorganization of the University of Madras, the Vice-Chancellor presiding. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer moved that there should be established a teaching and residential University at Madras with constituent colleges within the limits of that University. The proposition was seconded by Director of Public Instruction. Several amendments were moved and rejected. Eventually the Senate by a majority of 27 against 24 accepted an amendment to add the following words at the end of the above resolution, "as soon as arrangements have been made for simultaneous establishment of similar teaching and residential Universities at other educational centres within the sphere of the University of Madras as constituted prior to the commencement of this act." The original resolution as amended was passed.

## ORDER FOR DAMAGES AGAINST "AKALI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

In a suit of defamation brought by Mr. Bowring, Superintendent, Police against the Editor, the Printer and other persons connected with the "Akali" newspaper, Mr. Ralli, acting Assistant Legal Remembrancer who appeared for the plaintiff raised an objection, as the defendant did not plead justification of the libel taken as a whole, they could not be allowed to give any evidence. Sardar Santsingh and Mr. S. K. Mukerji who appeared for various defendants argued that their defence was a *bonafide* comment on the matter of public concern, that they justified the libel in part and that all the facts tending to determine the extent of damages were relevant under Section 12 of Evidence Act. The senior Sub-Judge, Lahore to-day passed orders in favour of the defendants adding that there were two new issues involved in the case viz. whether certain passages of libel were true and if so how they did affect the claim of the plaintiff.

Similar orders were pased in the case brought by Mr. Montagu King, I.C.S., for damages for libel and the cases were adjourned to the 21st October for evidence.

## BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

A Yeotmal correspondent wires:—

A protest meeting of the citizens of Yeotmal, Berar, was held on 10th August. Under the ptesidentship of Mr. Zianuddin. Mr. Galsherkhan moved a resolution protesting against the illegal election of the District Congress Committee and declaring that the members elected thus for the province are not the proper representatives. The resolution was supported by many persons and when it was put to vote, the president declared that the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. The meeting terminated successfully.

In the Court of an Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, Pal Singh Jathedar with 11 other Akalis stood charged with travelling without tickets on the railway. The accused admitted their guilt and asked for pardon. They were ordered to pay Rs. 1-10-6 each on account of their fares failing payment each was to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 4 days. The accused paid Rs. 19-14-0 in all and were let off.

## THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

### THE DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Premier's speech about the position of the I.C.S. in India has a refreshing candour—a commodity which we rarely get except from Michael O'Dwyer or Sir Robert Watson Smythe. The very attempt made by Lord Winterton to soften it down shows its real quality. In India there appears to be a deliberate attempt to belittle it. "It is an eye-opener to all those who have not seen through the emptiness of the Reforms", says Mr. J. B. Petit. It was very much to be wished that Mr. Petit's statement were proven true. Unfortunately, however, the Indian Liberals, who have refused to see the emptiness of the Reforms, appear to be taking their cue from Sir Donald Maclean and simply refuse to take any pessimistic view of the Premier's speech. They, who have cried hoarse over the solid foundation laid down by the Act of 1919 and have acted on that belief in spite of their twenty thousand countrymen being put into jail in the name of Law and Order, ought to have either demanded a withdrawal of the several statements of Lloyd George or resigned in a body from the various Ministerships held by them on the understanding that they were nurturing a plant which had taken a sure root and was to be a blooming tree in the fullness of time. Mr. Lloyd George is pouring a poisonous fluid at the very root and if their protestations were true, the Liberals should have thrown up all the Ministerships. But those, who tolerated Lord Curzon's description of India as a great "Dependency" and of the Government of India as a "Subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government", could not be excepted to do as much.

Looking beyond the Liberals, there are persons who would say they did not take Mr. Lloyd George seriously because he might unsay his bluffs to-morrow. These people come only next to the Liberals in refusing to see the full meaning of the Premier's speech. These people are—at least some of them—doing so on purpose. They are side-tracking the issue. It is not the person that matters. What matters is that the speaker is the present Premier of England. Long was the Indian problem being tackled by Mr. Montagu and Mr. Lloyd George did not care to speak a word about the Indian Government to the House of Commons. He did not even put his appearance to support Mr. Montagu in the Hunter Report or Dyer debate. It is only during this year that he is making frequent speeches about India. By hook or crook he got rid of Mr. Montagu and did not recall Lord Curzon's description of the Government of India. Every one of Mr. George's utterances is a sop to the Diehards and such utterances alone has Mr. Lloyd George given delivery to. That is the significant fact.

To the Congressmen the speech does not come as a surprise because they have known this significant fact. Congressmen can face the full portent of the speech because they have known the forces making that speech and have decided to do their duty irrespective of those forces. The speech only shows what Mahatma Gandhi has been emphasising again and again, that there is no "change of heart" behind the Indian Reforms Act of 1919. Mr. Montagu concealed the lack of any change of heart. How long could camouflage delude? How long could the glove cover the mailed fist? Mahatma Gandhi told the Congress and his countrymen that the majority in the British Parliament refused to have any change of heart and Mr. Lloyd George's speech only proves Mahatma Gandhi's charge to the hilt.

To the Congressmen the speech is—it anything—a relief. The Liberals, with whom it should weigh most, are bent on not considering it. They are past redemption. It requires to be considered by that class of minority Congressmen who are anxious to enter the Councils. Will they think whether their continued revolt has not weakened the Congress movement? Will they consider that their anxiety to enter into the Councils took away the one necessity which compelled every member of the Government—nay Royal personages—to swear again and again that autocracy was definitely given up, that the Act of 1919 was the rising of the sun who was to rise higher and higher, that the Councils were a reality (mark not an experiment) and deserved to be caressed, fondled, bred by the best of India, the one necessity to keep the Liberals pleased? Was it not the refusal of any but the rare few to partake of the crumbs (this is Mr. Tilak's word) that forced the rulers to hug to their bosom those rare few that did partake? Mahatma Gandhi safely packed up in jail and the intellectuals arrayed against the lowly loyal followers of the Mahatma!—Is this set of facts not responsible for inducing Lord Winterton to say that the Congress movement is waning and for enabling Mr. George to throw to the winds once for all the cant of self-determination or India for Indians? Let the intellectuals pause and consider.

The path of the Congressmen is clear. They are now further confirmed in their determination to carve out their own destiny. The path of the Congressmen in Maharashtra—coming nearer home—is clear but thorny. The resignations of the leaders of Poona opens up a problem. Those within the Congress who follow Mahatma Gandhi are in a minority in Poona proper. The intellectuals have the backing of the majority of Poona. The very fact that they have been able to stick to responsible Congress offices in defiance of Lokamanya's rule that the executive machinery of the Congress must be in the hands of the majority party shows that in Poona, the other party will not be allowed to work. Outsiders will not be allowed to stand against the vested interests represented in Poona by the intellectuals. They will be opposed tooth and nail by all the four powerful organisations of Poona, viz., W. I. T. C., Faraskhana, Kibewada and Gaekwarwada. Those gallant gentlemen who want to take into their hands the reins of the Maharashtra P. C. C. for pushing forward the Congress programme must seriously pay their attention to the location of the headquarters. If they will not consider this point, they will fail and their failure will only plant the intellectuals firmer in their present position of ostensible leadership of Maharashtra.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

## "CHRIST AND GANDHI."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whether the letter of your correspondent, Mr. A. M. P. in your issue of today is meant to be a reply to letters appearing in your paper on the above subject, I cannot tell However, your correspondent wants to know why Christ has been chosen in preference to Mahomed, etc., for comparison and he thinks "evidently because Christ is considered to be far superior to them all, even as man." I, as a follower of Mahomed (O.W.B.P.) do not consider (and no Muslim does) Christ to be superior to Mahomed. Those who compare Mahatma Gandhi with Christ, compare him because they find *some* resemblance in the essentials of personal life, character and work between the two. One excels in some virtues and the other in some. Let there be no misunderstanding.

It is the bane of Christendom, that its social and political life has been divorced from religious, I am not authorized to speak for the Hindus, but the social and political life in Islamdom, is interwoven with religion, and if there has been any departure from this sound principle, the reason therefor will be found due to causes other than the teachings of the Holy Koran and the Mahatma is, I believe, trying to write religious, social and political propagandas under the Congress banner.

We, who revere the name of Christ (O. W. B. P.) as an apostle, sent of God, to the "*lost sheep of the house of Israel*," have no cause to be dismayed at the "flutter" of his name over the Indian Empire because he belongs to the East, and we honestly think, that there is a greater need in "Christendom" for his teachings, for etheism is more rampant in 'Christian" Europe and America than India. Let your correspondent turn his gaze on the condition of Europe, and say, whether or not, it has need of a Christ or a Gandhi to-day.

"Truth has come, and falsehood vanisheth, verily falsehood is evanescent."—Yours, etc.

S. K. YUSUF,

Bombay, Aug. 11.

## BHORAS AND SUNNIS OF MHOW.

### END OF LONGSTANDING DISPUTE.

A Mhow correspondent wires:—

For sometime past a dispute was going on between the Bhora community and the Sunni sect of Mohammedans of the Mhow Cantonment regarding the alleged throwing of some filth in the Sunnis' Mosque. This ended in a riot with murder of a Bhora. Legal proceeding were adopted by both the communities with exhorbitant expenses on both sides. The trial ended in the transportation for life of 3 persons and various terms of imprisonment from three months to one year to eight persons. By the grace of God this trouble ended in peace due to the efforts of local leaders of both the communities and Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law of Bombay, who since his arrival has been working indefatigably towards peace. It may also be mentioned that Col. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, showed great patience and tact in bringing about reconciliation between these two.

Last Saturday on Id-uz-Zuha festival after Id prayers Musalmans, numbering thousands, headed by Kazi Saheb and other leaders like Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Munshi Shakurullah and Munshi Mohamed Isuail came in procession and were received in front of the Kotwali by the Amil Sahib. Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Hyderbhoy Gulam Hussain, Keedabhoy Allabux and hundreds of Bhoras and after usual salutations and embraces were taken to a specially prepared *mandap* where speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered and after the offering of *pan* and *itar* by the Amil Saheb, the happy gathering broke up amidst shouts of "Allaho Akbakr" and also cheering for Col. Anderson. Since that day utmost cordiality and good-will have prevailed amongst the Sunnis and Bhoras and it is fervently hoped that happy relations will ever continue.

## "PLIGHT OF PATIENTS IN J. J. HOSPITAL.

With reference to our report entitled "Plight of patients in J. J. Hispital which was published on the 7th instant, in which it was stated that "out of three hundred and twenty patients who met with such a calmitious fate, two patients, who were homeless, died in the premises of the hospital," we now learn, as a result of further enquiry, that those two patients were a Hindoo boy (name unknown) aged about twelve and a Christian. The former, who went to the hospital the same day, it is stated, died in the hospital on the morning of Saturday, the 5th instant before he was treated by any doctor, though he waited there for treatment for some hours, while the latter died on the same day as a result of his illness in the hospital.

A message from Ajmere states that a public meeting was held there under the auspices of the Khilafat and Congress Committees during the course of which a resolution was passed to the effect that whereas it appeared from provincial congress records and accounts that Mr. (name left blank) had ruthlessly done away with about twelve thousand rupees, this public meeting of the Ajmere citizens expresses its deep indigation at and condemnation of such conduct.

As a result of enquiry made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad into the alleged assault and insult of the Shirastedar by the Sub-Judge at Godhra, several clerks including the Shirastedar have been transferred. (A. P.)

The educational cinema of Mr. Bulchand, a Sindhi educationist has been given the privilege of exhibiting an official film of the Prince of Wales' tour in India.

# THE WEATHER.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Aug, 1922. | Total since 1st June, 1922 | June 1st to 14th Aug. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1921. | 1920. |
| | In. Cts | In. Cts | In. Cts | In. Cts. |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 9.01 | 59.69 | 69.69 | 33.46 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital). | 0.04 | 54.52 | 71.65 | 38.76 |
| Esplanade (Gen. Pe). Hospital) .. | 0.04 | 55.42 | 65.13 | 37.96 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0.05 | 59.48 | 70.51 | 38.33 |
| Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill) | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 13th

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches .. | | | 29.760 |
| Temperature of Air .. | .. Degrees .. | | 80 9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | .. " .. | | 76.4 |
| Dew Point .. | .. " .. | | 74 8 |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | .. " .. | | 0.815 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. | .. " .. | | 8.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | .. " .. | | 84 1 |
| Minimum do do .. | .. " .. | | 77.6 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | | W.WSW. |
| Movement of Wind do .. | .. miles. .. | | 243 |
| Fall of Rain .. | .. inches .. | | 0 08 |
| Total fall during month .. | .. " .. | | 1.85 |
| Do. do. year .. | .. " .. | | 59 48 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 14 a.m. of 14th Aug. | | | 0.01 |

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF AUG. 1922

| Stations. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity At 8 hours. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire' .. | 96.8 | 82.1 | 80 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Do. 13th .. | 97.3 | 88.1 | 82 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Jask .. | 97.5 | 87 6 | 82 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. th .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 100.8 | 83.4 | 68 | .. | 0.32 | —2 88 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 100.7 | 83.5 | 59 | .. | 8.62 | —5.26 |
| Lahore .. .. | 101.5 | 82.3 | 54 | .. | 4.84 | —4 68 |
| Hissar .. .. | 97.5 | 77.4 | 62 | .. | 7.25 | —0.12 |
| Ambala .. .. | 96.0 | 81.0 | 65 | 0.08 | 22.20 | +7.14 |
| Delhi .. .. | 94.8 | 77.0 | 67 | .. | 12.14 | —2.68 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 89.8 | 76 2 | 95 | .. | 26.53 | +12.37 |
| Jhanso .. .. | 89 8 | 76 4 | 73 | .. | 22.18 | +0.17 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 99 6 | 77.5 | 74 | .. | 25.88 | +10.74 |
| Allahabad .. | 90.6 | 77.0 | 75 | .. | 25.64 | +7.56 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobanad .. | 99.5 | 0.8 | 67 | .. | 0 | —1.80 |
| Karachi .. .. | 85.0 | 7 .9 | 84 | .. | 0.20 | —4.77 |
| Ajmer .. .. | 97.4 | 75.0 | 78 | .. | 8.22 | —3.79 |
| Jalpur .. .. | 90.4 | 72.2 | 69 | .. | 10.79 | —2.64 |
| Kotah .. .. | 88.6 | 77.0 | 67 | .. | 14.47 | —1.39 |
| Mount Abu .. | 69.2 | 63 2 | 97 | 0.10 | 24.93 | —13.08 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | 87.2 | 74.1 | 85 | .. | 4.62 | —5.51 |
| Dwarka .. .. | 81.3 | 78.5 | 84 | 0.01 | 4.72 | —8.62 |
| Veraval .. .. | 90 | 75.2 | 76 | .. | 7.02 | —11.54 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91.4 | 76.8 | 74 | .. | 9.20 | —5.05 |
| Surat .. .. | 84.1 | 77.8 | 73 | .. | 29.11 | —0.17 |
| Ahmedabad .. | .. | 77.8 | 74 | .. | 20.44 | —0.82 |
| Deesa .. .. | 87.0 | 74.9 | 78 | .. | 17.40 | +2.05 |
| Neemuch .. .. | 84.1 | 72.4 | 77 | .. | 22.93 | +6.71 |
| Indore .. .. | 84.4 | 70.1 | 83 | .. | 18.30 | —0.17 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 85.8 | 74 5 | 73 | .. | 33.02 | —1.20 |
| Saugor .. .. | 84.4 | 70.8 | 84 | .. | 31.62 | +4.26 |
| Hoasngabad .. | 84.7 | 71.4 | 87 | .. | 23.96 | —5.03 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 88.7 | 73.9 | 70 | .. | 8.16 | —5.68 |
| Akola .. .. | 89.2 | 73.5 | 71 | .. | 23.31 | +4.90 |
| Amroto' .. .. | 87.5 | 72.8 | 72 | .. | 19.11 | +0.18 |
| Nagpur .. .. | 87.0 | 73.8 | 69 | .. | 19.99 | —8.80 |
| Chanda .. .. | 88.7 | 76.8 | 67 | .. | 26.90 | —3.56 |
| Raipur .. .. | 88.2 | 76.1 | 76 | 0 41 | 28.83 | —0 66 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 84.1 | 77.8 | 82 | 0 01 | 59.49 | +8.66 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 83.4 | 75.2 | 86 | 0 58 | 83.12 | +9 61 |
| Marmugoa .. .. | 84.9 | 76.7 | 87 | 0 14 | 74.01 | +2.13 |
| Karwar' .. .. | 84.7 | 75 2 | 92 | 0.74 | 88.96 | —4.99 |
| BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 87.9 | 73 2 | 63 | .. | 8.31 | —2.64 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 85.1 | 68.4 | 67 | .. | 7.58 | —2.48 |
| Poona .. .. | 80.8 | 68.7 | 77 | 0.05 | 31.19 | —3.34 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 93 2 | 69 0 | 73 | 0 30 | 11.50 | +0.41 |
| Bijapur' .. .. | 88.8 | 69.8 | 76 | .. | 4.42 | —2.54 |
| Belgaum' .. .. | 76.2 | 66.5 | 90 | 0.19 | 32.12 | +0.8' |
| Aurangabad' .. | 83.8 | 68.7 | 94 | .. | 15.41 | +0.52 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 91.9 | 73.0 | 67 | .. | 12.51 | —5.24 |
| Hyderabad .. | 91.6 | 71 2 | 79 | 0'08 | 7.16 | —6 99 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalaore .. | 85.9 | 75.5 | 85 | 0.12 | 91.79 | +5 42 |
| Calicut .. .. | 84.8 | 75.5 | 98 | 0 12 | 87.22 | +12.48 |
| Cochin .. .. | 84.0 | 76.8 | 91 | .. | 62.56 | +8.89 |
| Colombo .. .. | 86.1 | 78.0 | 88 | 0.31 | 13.05 | —1.62 |
| MADRAS EXCUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 93.1 | 82.0 | 66 | .. | 8.87 | —4 88 |
| Bellary .. .. | 94.5 | 73.9 | 58 | .. | 0.62 | —4.13 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 101.5 | 80.0 | 58 | .. | 4.95 | —4.50 |
| Madras .. .. | 99.2 | 79.8 | 59 | .. | 6.56 | —1.29 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 84.9 | 65.6 | 78 | .. | 6.88 | —2.44 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 90.3 | 71.1 | 70 | .. | 3.45 | —0.32 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 99.9 | 78.5 | 54 | .. | 1.80 | —2.66 |
| Negapatam .. | 96.8 | 78.3 | 65 | .. | 3.58 | —0.86 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal at Multan and in defect at other stations. Both day and night temperatures were above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect elsewhere. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity did not differ much from the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Surat humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.41in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.58in. 0.14in. and 74in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.19in. of rain and Sholapur had 0.30in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Nizamabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal in south and east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions have not yet altered materially and the amount of precipitation received over the reporting area continues to remain very small. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, and north Malabar, locally in the south Bombay Deccan and at a few stations in the east Central Provinces and south-west Rajputana. The largest fall reported amounts to 0.74in at Karwar. Humidity is in defect over most of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras and day temperature was above normal in the extreme north and in south and east Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Madras, south and east Hyderabad and the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th August 1922.

The unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay are more pronounced to-day. The break in the Bombay monsoon persists. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Kumaon hills and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, the east Punjab hills and Central India East. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Chota-Nagupr, Bihar, Kashmir and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Port-Blair one inch; Mergui three; Diamond-Island one and a half; Akyab two; Lashio one and a half; Myitkyina three; Calcutta one and a half; Burdwan, Darjiling two; Jalpaiguri three; Chaibasa, Mussooree one and Dalhousie two.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tu. | 15 | m 3 39 | 24 9 | 15 | m 9 19 | 20 9 |
| | | 3 26a | 25 5 | | 10 0a | 18 4 |
| W. | 16 | m 4 36 | 24 5 | 16 | m 10 15 | 20 9 |
| | | 4 12a | 24 11 | | 11 0a | 18 6 |
| Th. | 17 | m 5 45 | 24 3 | 17 | m 11 45 | 21 2 |
| | | 5 14a | 24 8 | | | |
| F. | 18 | m 7 8 | 24 7 | 18 | m 0 15 | 18 4 |
| | | 6 34a | 24 5 | | 1 17a | 21 2 |
| S. | 19 | m 8 30 | 25 5 | 19 | m 1 30 | 17 9 |
| | | 7 54a | 24 10 | | 2 27a | 20 5 |
| S. | 20 | m 9 20 | 26 7 | 20 | m 2 30 | 16 11 |
| | | 9 12a | 25 9 | | 3 25a | 19 4 |
| M. | 21 | m 2 54 | 25 3 | 21 | m 8 37 | 19 1 |
| | | 2 50a | 26 0 | | 9 12a | 18 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

| | A.M. Sunrise | P.M. Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 15 (Tuesday) | .. 6h. 20m. | .. 7h. 7m. |
| .. 16 (Wednesday) | .. 6h. 20m. | .. 7h. 6m. |
| .. 17 (Thursday) | .. 6h. 21m. | .. 7h. 6m. |
| .. 18 (Friday) | .. 6h. 18m. | .. 7h. 9m. |
| .. 19 (Saturday) | .. 6h. 19m' | .. 7h. 9m. |
| .. 20 (Sunday) | .. 6h. 19m. | .. 7h. 8m. |
| .. 21 (Monday) | .. 6h. 19m. | .. 7h. 8m. |

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 7h, 24-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14.

S S Capri, Govilio, Genoa.
S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Mantolo, James, Karachi.
S S Clan Macnab, Summer, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S East Cape, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Maindy Grange, Enos, Marmagoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hermes for Singapore.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Nashger for London.
Steamer Pasha for Java.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

S S Olympia:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Olympia, 3265 tons, Captain H Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Capri:—The M Italiana steamer Capri, 7959 tons, Captain M Govilio, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macnab:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 3816 tons, Captain Summer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S East Cape:—The Volkart Bros' steamer East Cape, 4484 tons, Captain R Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Maindy Grange:—The T M Co's steamer Maindy Grange, 3020 tons, Captain T Enos, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

## A JAIN PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

A public meeting was held in Idgah *maidan* last night and the following resolution was passed:—This public meeting of the citizens of Karachi, held under the auspices of the Jam Yuvak Mandali, expresses its deep indignation felt at the unjust attitude adopted by the Bombay City Improvement Trust in appropriating a valuable plot of land in possession of the Jain temple of Byculla, under the pretext of Land Acquisition and emphatically protests against the partial attitude of the Bombay Government, adopted in the matter, thereby disregarding the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria assuring religious freedom to Indian subjects.

## O. & R. RLY. UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the O. and R. Railway Union will not participate in the forthcoming Railway Conference which it is proposed to hold in Lucknow early next month. According to the rules of the O. and R. Rly Union which obtains considerable recognition from the railway outhorities to its representations, the question of all Indian Conference could be considered only after the Union had completed the works of its organisation. As it is in an incomplete after the Union is unwilling to sacrifice its interests on behalf of any of several all India organisations.

## THE LATE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committe of the Bombay Millowner's Association held yesterday:—

Resolved that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Association by the late Sir Vithaldas Damoder Trakersy as a Member of the Committee for many years and as Chairman for the years 1906 and 1907; their deep sense of the loss sustained by the Mill industry through his untimely death and their respectful sympathy and condolence with his relatives in their sad bereavement; and that the terms of this Resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased gentleman.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POONA RACES.

### TO-DAY'S SELECTION (BY "SENEX.")

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE NO. 2.—Distance 7 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| LORD DURHAM | 1 |
| SHAH | 2 |
| HERMIT | 3 |

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| MOSSLEY | 1 |
| OLIVINE | 2 |
| GOLD REEF | 3 |

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMIN | 1 |
| DUBLIN | 2 |
| KOOLEB | 3 |

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| BAHADUR-UL-MULK | 1 |
| KHAYUM | 2 |
| ALDER | 3 |

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| VIOLA | 1 |
| ARCLIGHT | 2 |
| PARAGUA | 3 |

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| AJEEL | 1 |
| TRIUMPH | 2 |
| TRAFALGAR | 3 |

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| SIR JAMAL | 1 |
| ZOHAL | 2 |
| GULMARG | 3 |

THE SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| TRUNCHEON | 1 |
| RED TURK | 2 |

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 1 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| CARBORUNDUM | 1 |
| VERGE | 2 |
| STARSHOT | 3 |

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| ILA'S FANCY | 1 |
| RAGAZZO | 2 |
| DAPHNIS | 3 |

## FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

### HORSES LEFT-IN.

**Tuesday, 15th August, 1922.**

(First Race starts at 2-0 p.m.).

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE NO. 2.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab Ponies.

Truelove 9-0, Ruby 9-0, Black Prince 9-0, Shah 9-0, Tayeed 8-10, Tantalus 8-10, Senior 8-8, Hermit 8-8, Buchefalos 8-8, Anit 8-6, Gay Peter 8-6, Dham 8-4, Lord Durham 8-0, Hilal 8-0, Kampala 8-0, Gerard 7-10, Artisan 7-6, Abdul Amir 7-6.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. For Horses in the 3rd Division.

Balira 9-5, Mossley 9-5, Mexican Eagle 9-1, Gold Reef 9-1, First Grade 8-12, Some Scribe 8-10, Pine Tree 8-10, Magical Mike 8-10, Olivine 8-10, Woorali 8-3, Miss Glad Eyes 8-3, Troop Leader 7-12, Merion 7-12, Lady Loo 7-6, The Minx 7-3.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Arclight 9-7, Viola 8-10, Mimi 8-4, Chummy 8-0, Paragua 7-11, Aldergrove 7-11, Golden Treasury 7-10, Very Little 7-10, Cracknel 7-9, Happy Times 7-9, Dialect 7-4, Miserable 6-13.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Kooleb 9-5, Tit Bits 9-0, Trade Mark 8-13, Mikado 8-7, Waterloo 8-7, Dublin 8-5, Centry 7-13, March Along 7-7, Arthur 7-6, Khailan 7-5, Amin 7-4, Sammy 7-0.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Napoleon 9-10, Paleface 9-6, Isonomy 9-4, Beadmaker 9-3, Black Guinea 9-3, Quantity 9-3, Cummer 9-3, Helicon 9-0, Jerwan 8-13, Khayum 8-11, Coroner 8-11, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-6, Alder 8-5, Narin 8-5, Kelvin Boy 8-2, Reform 8-2, Messina 8-2.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Kingcraft 9-10, Trafalgar 9-7, White Rose 9-6, Towfik 9-3, Buttonwood 9-3, Limerick 9-3, California 9-3, Monitor 9-0, Marquis 9-0, Triumph 9-0, Sannayet 8-13, Shanavaz 8-13, Simon 8-8, Ajeel 8-5, Amirjung 8-4, Fayruz 8-2, Obized 7-12.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Sirtib 9-7, Wadi 9-4, Lookmani 9-3, Dholpore 9-3, Orator 9-3, Zohal 9-1, Gulmarg 9-0, Fahtak 9-0, Malabar 9-0, Last Day 8-13, Nasaralla 8-13, Sir Jamal 8-13, Careless 8-11, Muslat 8-11, Cauldron 8-2, Razeet 8-2.

THE SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. For Horses in the 3rd Division.

Truncheon 12-13, St. Beg 12-3, Major Saxham 11-10, Red Turk 11-5, Briston Cream 11-5, Johnson 11-5, Corkscrew 10-13.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Galway Gate 10-0, Quarryman 9-2, Northern Light 9-1, Silver Jug 9-0, Starshot 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-12, Corborundum 8-12, Aleli 8-11, Verge 8-11, Simon's Choice 8-10, Brendan 8-9, Mist 8-7, William The Beau 8-6, Love Glass 8-3, Night Watch 8-0, Magical 7-6, Allington 7-5, On Leave 7-4, Murmansk 7-4, Atrocity 7-3.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. For Horses in the 3rd Division.

Royal Jewel 9-5, Bohea 9-5, Red Cross Boy 9-5, Ragazzo 9-1, Ila's Fancy 9-1, Britomart 9-1, Daphnis 8-10, Pilgrim's Pass 8-10, Curator 8-10, Milk Maid 8-10, Right Royal 8-4, Oregon Fire 8-3, Marby 7-12, Jovial 7-0.

## 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

### ENTRIES.

**Saturday, 19th August, 1922.**

Entries closed at 12 noon on Sunday, 13th August, 1922.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R H Gahagan's b e h Owen Roe, 6 years.
Mr N Cannon's br e g Vallance, aged.
Mr A M S Mahomed's b e g Murmansk, 5 years.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Galway Gate, 5 years.
Mr N F Garda's ch em Dorania, aged.
Mr Shaik Yassin's br e g Resilience, aged.
Mr J N De Souza's b e g Dayspring, 5 years.
Mr Darcy's b e m Allensmore, 5 years.
Capt J B Browne's b e g Plantol, aged.
Mr Heath's b e m Viola, 5 years.
Mr Heath's br e h Arclight, 5 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's ch e h Quarryman, aged.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's ch e h Northern Light, 5 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's b or br e h Brixworth, 3 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Goldgainer, aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Divide, 6 years.
Mr D C Cooper's b e g Royal Charter, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e h Plymouth Rock, 5 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Bell Metal, 4 years.
Mr M Goculdass' br e h Verge, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b e h Flaming Orb, 3 years.
Mr P G Singhanee's b e g Mist, aged.
Mr P G Singhanee's b e m Southern Beauty, 4 years.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b e m Zea, 6 years.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e m Fretwork, 5 years.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's b e h Noutbutweel, 6 years.
THE ( — ? — ) PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr R H Gahagan's br e h Whit Week, 5 years.
Mr Vernon's br e g Kilrea, 6 years.
Mr N Cannon's b e g Trostan, aged.
Mr N Cannon's br e m Vale of York, 3 years.
Mr C Vaz's b e m Mimi, aged.
Mr A M S Mahomed's b e g Murmansk, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's b e h Tarvie, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's b e g Crushed Glass, aged.
Mr J N De Souza's br e h Grande Place, 4 years.
Mr Heath's br e h Arclight, 5 years.
Mr Heath's b e m Viola, 5 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's b e m Joy Girl, 3 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's br e g Starboard, 3 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's br e m Whispering, 3 years.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ch aus m, Cerago, 6 years.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's br e m Lover True, aged.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's ch e g Happy Times, 3 years.
Mr A M Khairaz's b e h Risen Again, 3 years.
Mr S N Mahomed's b e m Margaret Joyce, 5 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Czarda, 3 years.
Mr M Goculdass' br e h Aldergrove, 3 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Volsure, 3 years.
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Dialect, 5 years.
Mr G Wesche Dart's ch e m Carton Pierre, 4 years.
Mr P G Singhanee's b or br e h Scribble, 4 years.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b e m Zea, 6 years.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's b e m Miserable, 4 years.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's br e g Paragua, 6 years.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Capt C B Farrar's b e h Sombrons, 3 years.
Mr Frank's b e g Millmount, 6 years.
Capt J Wallington's b e g Major Saxham, aged.
Mr W King and Capt C J Brigg's bl e g Heir-at-Law, aged.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's b e g Thunder, aged.
Mr M C Patel's br e m My Patsy, aged.
Mr Vernon's b e m Undies, 5 years.
Mr Vernon's b e m Elphene, 5 years.
Mr P B Avasia's br e g Wolfram, aged.
Mr F A Tarrant's ch e g Bridgend, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Stellite, 5 years.
Mr R R S's b e g Bathurst, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's br em Miss Goodenough, 6 years.
Mr Darcy's b e m Overseas, 5 years.
Mr Heath's br e g Blackwater, 5 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' b e g Mametz, aged.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's b e h Prime Boy, 5 years.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's b e m Rosey Tread, 5 years.
Mr S N Mahomed's br e m Lady Cleopatra, 5 years.
Mr N Begmahomed's b e h King of the Ring, 6 years.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's g a h Reeman, 6 years.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ch a h Fareek, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr A S Fezi's g a h Nevermind, 13-3, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Mentor, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Marshal Petain, 4 years.
Mr N Cannon's ch a h Dunbar, 14-0, aged.
Mr Felice's b a h Kitchener, 6 years.
Mr J M Patel's g a h Good Star, 6 years.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ishallah, 4 years.
Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's g a h Cairo, 6 years.
Mr Marks' g a h Centry, 13-3½, 6 years.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Taj, 13-3½, aged.
Mr Heath's ch a g Portcullis, aged.
Mr Heath's b a h Shahzada, aged.
Mr N E Patel's ch a h Leopold, 5 years.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's b a h Sooria, 4 years.
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h Gold King, aged.
Messrs S N Mahomed and H G Ally's ch a h Hero, aged.
Mr M Tyebjee's ch a h Peninsula, aged.
Mr Noble's g a h March Along, 13-3½, aged.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Tipperary, aged.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr R H Gahagan's ch a h Hakum, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Trade Mark, 13-3½, aged.
Mr M M Isfani's ch a h Anxious, 6 years.
Mr Felice's b a h Kitchener, 6 years.
Mr D Nensey's g a h Cessation, aged.
Mr RajMahomed Vazir's g a h Apollo, 4 years.
Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's g a h Cairo, 6 years.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Kayid, aged.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch a h Kusra, aged.
Mr Heath's ch a h Dilawar, 6 years.
Mr Heath's b a h Shahzada, aged.
Mr Heath's ch a h Khaboor, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mikado, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr K Lindsay Smith's g a h Pride of Iraq, aged.
Messrs A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's b a h Karikata, 6 years.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, aged.
Mr Noble's g a h Brindisi, aged.

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE NO. 3.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R L Sajun's b a h Limerick, 14-0.
Mr Theodore Giacolas' dk b a h Buchefalos, 14-0.
Mr Marks' g a h Anit, 13-3.
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Nasaralla, 13-2.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Hermit, 13-3½.
Mr M T Kazrani's ch a h Lord Durham, 13-3.
Mr M M Karbhari's ch a h Imkim, 13-2½.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's g a h Cummer, 14-0.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz, 14-0.
Mr Hoosain Abdulla's g a h Narin, 13-3½.
Mr Heath's w a h Hilal, 13-3.
Mr Heath's b a h Resolute, 13-3½.
Mr Heath's b a h Plassey, 13-3.
Mr S D Magarabi's g a h White Rose, 13-2.
Mr H R Shah's ch a h Senior, 14-0.
Mr E G Hussain's b a h Tantalus, 13-3½.
Mr A M Khairaz's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Mr A S Irani's b a h Gay Peter, 13-3.
Mr C Gokaldas's ch a h Lipton, 13-3½.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's g a h Gunrunner, 13-3½.
Mr Reuben Solomon's ch a h Taveed, 13-3½.
Messrs A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's g a h Paleface, 13-3½.
Mr R B Battliwalla's b a h Malabar, 13-3½.
Mr Rambhoy Kashibhoy's ch a g Fiddler, 13-3½.
Mr A K Dakavel's b a h Vagrant, 13-1½.
Messrs A E Stephen and A K Essa's b a h Sannayet, 14-0.
Mr Mahmood Awad's g a h Kampala, 13-2½.
Messrs Noble and R A Irani's b a h Once Again, 13-3.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Norman's bl cb h Better Hope, 5 years.
Mr Mirza Mahomed Husain's b cb h Black Top, 5 years.
Messrs D Deane-Freeman and A M Fawcett's bl cb m Cider, aged.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's br cb h Toddy, 6 years.
Mr Pine's br cb h Come On, 5 years.
Mr Vernon's br cb h Sugar Cane, aged.
Mr Vernon's b cb g Mountain Apple, aged.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's g cb h Deligate, 4 years.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's ch cb m Devotion, 3 years.
Mr C N Wadia's br cb m Mawgot, 4 years.
Mr C N Wadia's b cb h The Knut, 3 years.
Mr A Hoyt's br cb g Discarded, aged.
Mr J C Galstaun's ch cb m Crepe-de-Chine, 4 years.
Mr M Goculdass' ch cb h Monte, 3 years.
Mr Heath's br cb h Jovial, 4 years.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Maple, aged.
Lt-Col Ikbal Mahomed Khan's b cb h Sweet Apple, aged.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's ch cb h Cuidon, 6 years.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's bl cb h Better Luck, 6 years.

## CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

### ACCEPTANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The following are the acceptances for the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, Fourth Day, Tuesday:—

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Revue 9-0, Aquae Solis 9-0, Smoke Wreath 8-13, Lindum 8-7, Guileless 8-5, Advisor 8-2, Cylarity 7-7.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-6, Mercury 9-2, Verland Rose 8-10, Tycoon 8-9, Ashbede 8-5, Stepaside 8-1, The Brat 7-13, Sherwood Belle 7-8, Bill 7-7, P. P. C. 7-7.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Ethelwill 9-6, Spanish Chestnut 9-6, Tanyum 9-6, Stepaside 9-6, Well Over 9-6, Aotrice 9-3, Lough Corrib 9-3, Jolly Friar 9-3, Charmio 9-1, Mint Park 9-1, Moon Flower 9-1, Aquae Solis 8-10, Jazz Band 8-5, Revue 8-5, Lindum 8-5, Sans Merci 8-5, Bluster 8-3.

THE ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Royal Sign 9-13, Espousal 9-11, Tete Montee 9-11, Quarterly 9-10, Ulster Maid 8-8, Nautch Girl 8-8, Quartzite 8-7, Durbanjbry Galley Law 8-2, The Whip 7-13, Spider Legs 7-7.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Bluster 9-0, Cloak 8-11, Tanyum 8-10, Mint Park 8-8, Dara Bay 8-6, Jolly Friar 8-6, Well Over 8-5, Gibberish 8-5, Lough Corrib 8-3, Sa II 7-12.

THE MONSOON PONY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Slow Coach 10-9, Banner 8-8, Bachelor Girl 8-5, Gibson's Corner 7-8, Irish Molly 7-8, Forest Guard 7-7, Lady Malwood 7-7, Cowry 7-7.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

### PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY 16TH AUGUST.

1. Kaiser's Head.—Competitors (mounted) will pick up a lance stuck in the ground, break a cocoanut on a pole of three feet high, take a hurdle, then a ring, another hurdle and lastly a peg at full gallop.

2. Individual jumping.

3. Half Section Race.—One competitor rides a course leading his partner's horse unsaddled to where the latter is standing with a saddle; the second competitor saddles up and both return together to winning post. Two girths, or girths with buckles, must be used. Points will be given for dressing.

4. Treasure Trove Stakes.—(Ladies' nomination). Men ride the course including a fence, carrying chatties filled with bran. In each chatty a coin is concealed. Men hand horses to syces and chatties to partners. Ladies extricate coin without upsetting the bran from chatty, and hand coin to partner who mounts and rides back over the course including fence. First past the course with coin.

5. Wool Winding Stakes.—(Ladies' nomination). Gentlemen carrying skeins of wool ride in the course, including fence, hand horses to syces and present skeins to ladies, who with the assistance of their partners wind the skein into a ball and hand the ball to partners who finish over the fence and course.

6. Umbrella and Chero Race.—Competitors to ride given course; dismount, light cheroot and open umbrella, remount and return, over course. First in with cheroot alight and umbrella open to win. Competitor will hold their own horses, no syces allowed. Competitors are asked to bring umbrellas.

A band will play during the afternoon.

## THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Well filled houses have greeted "The Midnight Frolics" who gave their opening performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night. Mr. Gregory Ivanoff, the Russian violinist, who is appearing with the Frolics, occupied nearly the first half of the programme and gave several classical pieces to a very attentive audience, who showed by their generous applause, that they had thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Ivanoff's splendid playing. All the items were well received, but perhaps those which were most appreciated, were the "Andanta" and "Finale" from Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and "Hymn to the Sun" by Korssakoff. The "Frolics" gave a lively and amusing medley of songs, dances and sketches which were all new to Bombay. The dancing of "The Dick and Dorothy Trio" was loudly encored, and the burlesque on football and cricket was especially funny, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. Special mention must be made of the lady who accompanied at the piano throughout the evening, and for whose name we searched the programme in vain.

## DESHBANDHU DAS.

### CONGRATULATIONS FROM RASTRIYA SHALA.

At a meeting of the students and teachers of the National Marathi High School on the 11th instant the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting expresses its profound joy at the release of Deshbandhu Das before the Gaya session of the Congress, that this meeting is of opinion that in the present mood of depression throughout the country a vigorous and determined leader like the Deshbandhu is badly needed and that it confidently hopes that Mr. Das will make vigorous effort to rouse the drooping spirits of the people and to lead them as early as possible to the goal of Swaraj by the path of non-violent non-cooperation."

## MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding when consideration was given to a letter complaining of a board stating that the Beach candy foreshore was reserved for Europeans only. The latter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. Mr. Mody's resolution protesting against the Municipal Act Amendment Bill was discussed for a long time without coming to any decision.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner "Inviting attention to a notice put up at Warden Road saying "Breach Cardy Swimming Bath and Foreshore reserved for Europeans only" and stating that it was objectionable that a public place like the foreshore referred to above should be reserved for Europeans only. He expressed a hope that the Corporation would seriously consider the question and that the present Municipal Commissioner would do the needful in the matter. He stated further that in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens the ground in some places was so soft that even in the dry season foot prints were left behind and that in the monsoon pools of water were formed.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in moving that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks, said he did not want to raise a racial question. But what he desired was that no special privileges should be given to any particular community; everything was reserved for the Europeans now, whether on railway platforms, railway trains, steamers, and hospitals. That was not a proper thing, and now the foreshore was reserved for their exclusive use. Tomorrow they might ask for foot-paths to be reserved for their use. He asked under what authority this foreshore was reserved for Europeans only.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconding, said he was glad to know that Mr. Nariman had no racial feelings.

Sir D. M. Petit said Mr. Nariman's remarks were rather premature. The Society or the Syndicate had a right to restrict the use of their swimming bath to particular members and he did not think that Indians wanted to thrust themselves into a place where they were not wanted

Mr. J. B. Petit said the foreshore was leased to the Society for a particular use by the Port Trust. They had put up a board for the use of a particular section of the public. He did not think there was any infringement of public rights.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in replying, said he was not objecting to a board being put up in an enclosure. But he objected to the foreshore being reserved for a particular community.

The motion was adopted.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF RLY. FARES.

Dr. M. C. Javle asked for priority and moved the following proposition.

"That in view of the apprehension that the Railway Companies are going to increase their rates of fares for local and suburban passengers, including the rates for season tickets, the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the correspondence ending with their letter dated August 31, 1920 and to submit the Corporation's strong protest against the proposed increase of the railway fares especially the rates of the season tickets, as the course will seriously hamper the flow of the population of the overcrowded portion of the city towards the northern portion of the city and the suburbs which has already begun to take place, and will greatly contribute towards the failure of the good results anticipated from the various schemes that are being carried on or projected by the Development Department of Government.

Dr. Javle said the question of making an increase in the fares had been discussed before this, but Government had prohibited the Railway Company from doing so. He had now read in the "Sanj Vartaman" that the Companies were going to make the increases from October next. He had also read that the Home Board had sanctioned the increases and that the question had now been referred to the Railway Board. The result of the increase would be to discourage those people who now lived out of Bombay. They would overcrowd the building in the city and their would be worse congestion. To relieve overcrowding and encourage people to go and live out of Bombay there should be cheap travelling facilities.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said Dr. Javle could only object to the third class fares being increased and not the second and first class. He moved an amendment that Government be requested not to increase the fares of third class.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Dr. Batliwalla said it was the middle class, who felt the pinch and by increasing the higher class fares, they were restricting travelling facilities.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the increase was in contemplation for a long time past. Last time when the question came up he had gone into the figures with Mr. Hanson and the latter had pointed out to him that almost all persons held one month's tickets although they got a concession if they purchased a quarterly ticket. That showed that the men were living from hand to mouth and were very badly off. The idea was then dropped. If it were again taken up then the Corporation must strongly protest against the idea.

The proposition was adopted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT BILL.

Mr. H. P. Mody then, asked for priority and, moved:—

"That the Corporation protest against the manner in which the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill was rushed through the Council without due consideration of the many important principles and issues involved. The Corporation are of opinion that such a haphazard treatment of so important a measure is absolutely unprecedented.

"The Corporation believe that the measure would have been much more satisfactory in every way if various amendments moved after the Bill had emerged from the Select Committee had been carefully considered.

"The Corporation object in particular to the Council taking upon itself to determine the allocation of seats to the various wards, a function which is exercisable by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Act, with the sanction of Government. The Corporation see no justification whatever for the Council thus deciding on matters which ought to be left to the Corporation and of which they are the best judges.

"That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council."

Mr. Mody said he was not going to rake up the question of ten rupees franchise, as that question had already been decided upon by the Council. There had never been a bill of equal importance passed through the Council in such a manner than this Municipal Bill. The Bill was not going to give them a democratic constitution at all as the addition of ten co-opted members had made the Bill less democratic. The whole confusion had risen through the way in which the Bill had been piloted through the Council by the Minister. The measure was muddled through by the Minister-in-Charge and he was helped in this task by his colleagues on the Treasury Bench.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the Bill was not rushed through the Council. He quoted in support of his contention the dates on which the Bill was introduced and sent to the Corporation. They would find from that the Bill was not rushed through. The principle of co-option was accepted by the Corporation and it was a councillor who had connection with the Corporation who wanted the number of co-opted members to be ten and not four. It was only the members of the Council connected with the Corporation who had fought for it. Thanks to the mofussil members, however, the Council was able to pass the Bill. He thought Mr. Mody was still smarting under the defeat which he and his other friends had suffered at the hands of the Council, otherwise there was no use bringing forward such a resolution.

"BILL NOT MUDDLED THROUGH."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said Mr. Mody had brought forward the resolution because he was smarting under the grievance that the Council had not given a Rs. 20 franchise, but a ten-rupee one. The request for ten co-opted members had come from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. There was some trouble owing to the amendment of Mr. Cowasji, which necessitated several consequential amendments, but the Bill was not muddled through. He was strongly opposed to communal representation, as the communal representation was at the bottom of all their ills.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Sir P. M. Mehta had said that Government nominees were greater officials than the officials themselves and they had an example of it in Mr. Kanji and Mr. Joshi. Mr. Kanji had taken a somersault in the Council, and he quoted his speech in support. The Parsi community had declined to have anything to do with communal representation, but it was the Government that wanted it. Personally he had supported the ten-rupee franchise. He was surprised that Mr. Joshi who was an advocate of the depressed classes was also an advocate for the Ministers.

Mr. Kanji said Mr. Dumasia had not read out to the Corporation his whole speech, but only a part of it.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said the Bill was not rushed through, but rather crawled through. He did not think that the addition of ten co-opted members democratised the constitution. There was a great deal of difference between the Corporation's suggestion and that of the Council. He moved an amendment substituting the word "piloted" instead of rushed through, and omitting the third para.

Mr. Mody accepted the suggestion.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was opposed to the omission of para 3.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said even the President had admitted that the Bill was rushed through. He moved an amendment adding the following words after the word Council in para 3: without previous consultation with the Corporation.

Mr. Mody accepted it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## "SUFFERING HUMANITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following few lines in your paper.

In the course of your leaderette on the unfortunate incident in connection with the J. J. Hospital appearing in your issue of Saturday last you say, "To what was this callousness on the part of the hospital authorities due? We have no desire to rake up racial feelings, but we ask if Col. Carter and the other officials of the hospital would have taken this step if the patients had been Europeans. It is no use making a scapegoat of the Indian Minister etc." Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha also writes in his letter appearing in your issue of this morning, "For it is most extraordinary for an English I. M. S. to have greater solicitude for suffering Indians, than an Indian Minister etc." Sir, while entirely agreeing with you and Mr. Bharucha that the Indian Minister should not be made the scapegoat and condemned unheard for his part in this deplorable affair, I ask you and Mr. Bharucha, is it fair, is it just to make a scapegoat of Col. Carter and condemn him unheard? Would it not have been better and more graceful to withold your criticisms until you heard what Col. Carter has got to say?

I know Col. Carter intimately for nearly four years during which time I have been closely associated with him. He is one of those honest, upright, large-hearted and sympathetic Englishmen, who is a sincere well-wisher of the Indians. I know it for a fact that Col. Carter has been spending every month out of his own pockets a sum often running into three figures for the needs and comforts of poor patients in his words at the J. J. Hospital, patients who are Indians and not belonging to Col. Carter's race or religion. I am certain nobody would feel more happy to bear testimoney to Col. Carter's sympathy and good nature than his own numerous patients, both private and those who are in his words at the hospital.

Moreover Col. Carter has not acted in this matter solely on his own responsibility, but with the unanimous concurrence and entire consent of all his colleagues on the staff of the hospital, who by the way are all Indians and have got just as much solicitude if not more for the suffering Indians than the Indian Minister.

You will thus see, Sir, that it must have been for a very sound reason, finding no other alternative left, that the hospital authorities decided to take such a drastic action, unless they had all suddenly taken leave of their sense and I assure you that such was not the case.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gokul Ashtami: Bank and Post Office Holiday.
The "Janmashtami" Musical Concert at the Baliwalla Theatre by Miss Gohar Jan, at 9-30 p.m.
Telang Anniversary public meeting at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

The Diamond S. and W. Co. (Ltd.), Ord. Genl. Meeting, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 3 p.m.
Bombay University Annual Convocation, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Jayanti celebration of Shrikrishna and Rama Mira, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

THURSDAY, August 17.

The Imperial Bank of India, Annual Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 18.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 19.

The s.s. Kashgar, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona races: 4th Extra Meeting.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### ACKNOWLEDGNENT.

Mrs. E. Alvares and Son desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their numerous relations and friends for their messages of condolence and the beautiful floral tributes sent in their recent bereavement and also to those who called upon them in person. They crave their indulgence to their inability to acknowledge them individually.

### MAIL STEAMER.

The mail steamer "Caledonia" which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 13th instant.

O S K steamer Indo Maru sailed from Colombo for Bombay and is due here on the 17th instant.

### MESSAGE OF SHRI KRISHNA.

Under the auspices of the Geeta Reading League Mr Laxman Balkrishna Raje will deliver a public lecture on "Message of Shri Krishna to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Vaidya Bros.' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar

### HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Branch, Poet Gajanan Jivanrao Raje will read chapters from his Arya Geeta, in Swadhyayashram, Khandke Building No. 6 Top Floor, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. and not on Wednesday as previously announced.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the 16th, 17th and 18th instant respectively at 6 p.m. at 2 Dean Lane, Fort.

### GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for six vacancies of representatives of this ward in the Provincial Congress Committee. Each candidate's names must be duly proposed and seconded by members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and the applications must reach the Committee's office on or before the 21st instant up to [illegible]

### SHRI KRISHNA [illegible] JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to celebrate the Jayanti of Shri Krishna and Mira, when Mrs. Gokhale, Mrs. Kamdar, Prof. Lalit, Messrs. S. S. Mehta, B. K. Mehta and others will speak and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

## TATA EDUACTION SCHEME.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LOCAL.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Tata Education scheme held at Navsari Building, Bombay, with Sir Dorabji Tata in the chair, the following students were selected as Tata scholars for the year, 1922:—

Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen, M. Sc. of Calcutta, —for advanced study in Metallurgy.

Mr. T. J. Mirchandani, M. A. M. Ss. of Karachi, —to study Electrical Engineering and Technology.

Mr. Bisheshwar Nath Sital, B. A., of Dinga, Punjab, —to study Electric and Hydro-electric engineering.

Mr. S. R. Kantebet, B. A. of Bombay,—to study Electrical Engineering.

These selections were made out of a large number of candidates from all over India. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee decided that it wold be in the best interest s of the country to give the preference to those candidates who had chosen such professions as were likely to promote the growth of the industries of India.

## KHOJA WEDDING.

An interesting wedding took place in the Khoja community yesterday evening. The Noor Baug, Mazagon, where the wedding was celebrated, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The bride—Bai Shirinbai is the daughter of Mr. Hooseinbhai Hassambhai of Messrs. Hooseinbhai and Co., and the bridegroom is Mr. Hooseinbhai's nephew—Mr. Gulamally Gulamhussein. Over 500 guests, including a large number of Europeans and co-operators and non-co-operators, graced the wedding with their presence and offered their blessings to the newly-married couple. Most of the prominent Khojas, including a few from Karachi and other distant places, attended the wedding, which was a brilliant success. Among those present, several Hindus and Muslims alike, were wearing Khaddar dress, which attracted much notice.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1922) 3rd Edition). This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 (in press.)
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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, August 15, 1922.*

## WRONGING THE TAXPAYER.

Last year, the members of the Civil Service in Britain were placed under a system of automatic reduction of salaries sliding with the fall of prices. The advances given in war-time were revoked and the emoluments of the individual civil servant reduced in the interests of patriotic economy. There was some discontent in the ranks but being solicitous of the welfare of their country they bore the measures of retrenchment. At that time, the European Services in *India* were gloating over fresh extensions of pay and privilege, but in the moment of joy they had by a gesture of discontent crow-barred the door for a subsequent start. We drew the attention of the public at the time to the economic control of the Services at "Home" and compared it with the insatiable maw of the over-paid Services in India. For we think they are scandalously overpaid and are clamorous without the restraint of patriotic instinct. The "Pioneer" rebuked us for referring to the salary-scale and self-abnegation of the "Home" Civil servant, because "conditions in India are different." A new push for grievances is now being carried on and Lord Macdonnell is presiding over a Committee in the India Office to settle the terms of an increase. We may anticipate the outcome which will probably precede the play-acting of the Inchcape Committee. The only way of [redacted] the half-yearly grievances [redacted] servant is to give him a [redacted] allowance to be subsequently consolidated, for a fresh jumping-off ground.

The Moderates murmured when Mr. Montagu gave the Reform-bonus to the European Services, but they had a Eight-Crore Stake created for them in the administration of India. We pointed out at the time that condonation of the measure was misplaced. We warned the Moderates last year to be ready for further raids, quoting the authority and experience of statesmen like Dadabhai Naoroji. The root-weakness and the inevitable distress of the system are plain from the reading of history. Wherever kings or autocrats tried to rule by mercenaries imported from abroad, the latter became efficient parasites; it must be so, whether the mercenaries fill the Army (as in the case of some European and Asiatic despots) or whether they become oligarchs on the Civil side of a Government. They lose touch with the people and become the victims of greed. The Indian Civil servant, when matured in the job, draws six times the salary of the Japanese Premier, but he is not satisfied. Double his salary, and in five years he will find the appetite stirred again. It is the Nemesis of the system, not the fault of the men, that within one year of ample increments (at the cost of the tax-payer's blood) they are groaning under grievances. Mr. Lloyd-George has declared that every one of them could get more lucrative careers in England if he cared to. It is only their sacrifice that makes them linger! Most ex-officers now out are as smart as junior civilians and we hope Mr. Lloyd George's sympathetic attention would be drawn to their case by Lord Rawlinson who is innocently cabling to Australia and South Africa. As a matter of fact if nine out of ten Civilians go job-hunting at "Home" and spin on their heads, they would draw their passage back. The one who succeeds might draw £600, the reasonable standard of pay in any land of economic values. Once in a way, a Lord Inchcape picks out a Mr. Gubbay for special, very special, purposes! The average man is over-paid in all conscience.

But what are the advantages reaped by the Civil Service since 1919? They come in driblets, concealed in communiques. It is a terrible and merciless deal of which the smug Moderate keeps no account. The latest sum of increases for acquisitive Civilians is quoted from Hansard and is as follows:—

The main improvements in the conditions of service in the Indian Civil Service are as follows:—

Pay (a) the initial pay has been raised 50 per cent.

(b) under the time scale, officers receive yearly increments. This arrangement mitigates the worst effects of the blocks in promotion which formerly occurred from time to time in different provinces.

(c) a substantial increase has been made in the pay of officers in the ordinary line below the higher selection appointments.

Pension.—The £1,000 annuity is from 1919 being gradually assumed by the State, the 4 per cent. contributions previously enforced being funded for the benefit of officers on retirement.

Leave Rules.—These have been liberalised; greater facilities are given for leave on higher pay, and furlough pay is based on 12 months' salary instead of the average of three years as formerly.

Travelling Allowances and Allowances on Transfer have also been increased.

It is the case that the improvement in pay is to a large extent represented by the overseas allowance, but the statement that this is entirely offset by the abolition of Exchange Compensation Allowance is not accurate. The following table gives the Exchange Compensation Allowance admissible with a 1s. 4d. rupee on various salaries, and the overseas allowance for the same salaries:—

| Salary | Exchange Compensation Allowance | Overseas Pay. |
|---|---|---|
| 600 | 37 8 0 | 150 |
| 700 | 43 12 0 | 150 |
| 800 | 50 0 0 | 200 |
| 900 | 56 4 0 | 200 |
| 1000 | 62 8 0 | *200 |
| 2000 | 125 0 0 | **250 |
| Maximum admissable | 138 14 3 | 250 |

* On superior scale, 150.

** 250 is drawn on salaries above 1200 and 1425 on junior and senior scales respectively.

The overseas allowance thus greatly exceeds the Exchange Compensation Allowance previously admissible.

Every item of it is a stroke of excess, barring the Overseas Allowance which has a show of reciprocity. Indian members of the India Council get an overseas allowance, three of them, against the snatching of a like privilege by the myriads who serve in India. It was a Semitic stroke of Mr. Montagu who fondly imagined that Indians could not see the trick of throwing a small fish to catch the big one. Let that pass. But the piling up of the bill is monstrous; and think of the corresponding acquisition of the ministrant Services of the Imperial grade! They have created the polite fiction that the Reforms have introduced an extra cost of Rs. 47 lakhs by adding up salaries of new bureaucrats. Rubbish! For, we must add to it the disastrous increases paid to the Imperial Services, the gratuities, the proportionate pensions and the rest of the unearned advantages and hush-money gained out of sympathy for their "plight" under the New Era. They are driving the nail ahead. The Civilian's covenant is with the Secretary of State. A thousand Inchape Committees would not touch a hair of his head. The Premier of Britain has himself proclaimed that the functions and privileges of the Civil servant would remain immutable from generation to generation. In the matter of privilege there might be some slight additions, for the Civilian's chief privilege is the size of his pay and his function to govern in benevolence. The privileges threaten to increase, a non-votable item as they call it in the Councils. The public debt of the country goes up piling; the yearly deficits are enormous; Customs show less, the Railways profit none but the Companies; millions of people are destitute and do not have their hunger appeased even once a day. "Give, give," cry the Services too. Let them have priority of hearing, for virtually they gather taxes and vote their own pay after some London formalities. But have they not had enough? The facts we quote ought to be a sufficient reply; and also an eye-opener to the wronged tax-payer.

## J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

It was Mr. M. S. Das, Minister in charge of the Medical Department in Behar and Orissa, who, in a moment of candour and self-introspection, once sent forth a wail that he was unable to transfer a single Civil Surgeon from one district to another and that he could not take any disciplinary action against any of his subordinates who might belong to the Imperial Services. What happens in one province must also happen in other provinces, for the rules controlling the Imperial Services are the same all over the country. In the light of Mr. Paranjpye's explanation, we are amazed at the conduct of the authorities. The Surgeon-General, in spite of the explicit request of Col. Carter, kept the correspondence in his office for the space of a week and submitted it to the Minister only on the 4th instant, and the latter at once sent a wire to continue the old arrangements. There cannot be the least doubt that the conduct of the authorities in charge of the Hospital and the Surgeon-General was reprehensible in that the former took upon their shoulders the heavy responsibility of turning sick and dying patients out of their beds, in order to force the Minister's hands, and the Surgeon-General, knowing the gravity of the whole position, kept the correspondence with him for so long a time as would give encouragement the the hospital authorities to carry out their threat. And all this was done behind the Minister's back. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, by a process of inverted logic, was inclined to throw all the blame on Mr. Paranjpye and give all the unearned *kudos* to Colonel Carter. Mr. Sethna said that by turning out the sick patients, and thus creating a sensation, the Colonel had done a great service to the future patients! But what about the suffering needlessly caused to hundreds of men? And where does the Minister come in here? It is evident from all this that the Minister is unable to control his officers;—the fact is patent on the face of it.

In some quarters efforts are being made to throw the blame on the Legislative Council for their efforts, very weak though they were, at retrenchment. While the officers are getting high salaries, with, in some cases, large private practice which their position in the hospitals gives them it is the patients who have to suffer from bad food, scanty clothing, and ill-treatment. We referred in these columns to the statement made by an eminent doctor in this city to the treatment given to patients, which was supported by medical students who were not satisfied with the prevailing state of things. It was then alleged that a degree of disregard was shown for elementary humanity—the bed-rock on which these institutions are founded. The enquiry that will take place must be a sifting one and must go to the root of the present system in the hospital. Already, there has been a great deal of scandal and any efforts at white-washing it will not do. It is stated that hospitals are accustomed to overrun their budget grants in some instances and obtain the sanction of the Government at the end of the year. Then, why was such a drastic action taken in this particular case? Was it because the patients were poor Indians? Or was it because the Minister was an Indian? We have no desire to defend the Ministers; we have blamed them often enough. But when special efforts are being made to condemn the action of the Minister and extravagantly to praise the officers in charge of the hospital for their blundering action, a definite line must be drawn. If the Minister did not come down to Bombay it was because he was not informed of it in time by the Surgeon-General, who was sleeping over the whole matter.

Considering all the circumstances the conclusion is inevitable that the action taken by the authorities was hasty and callous. People whose sole crime is their poverty have been made to suffer for the stupid action of some individuals. No human efforts could bring back to life the men who died in the hospital compound, but could not matters be made better now at least, for the patients who are there? The public must not allow things to drift, but must insist that adequately stern action is taken against those responsible for the callousness, whatever might be their position and past services. The Minister, it has been said by an authority on constitutional Government in England, "is alone responsible for everything done in his department, and he receives all the credit and all the blame. The civil servant never talks in public about the policy of his department, never claims anything done there as his own work; and, on the other hand, the Minister ought not to attribute blunders or misconduct to a subordinate unless prepared at the same time to announce his discharge." The position in this country is different inasmuch as the Minister has no effective control over Civilian subordinates. However that may be, to quote Sydney Low, "the essence of good Government is the power to find the proper man to hang if things go wrong." Some individual or individuals must be sacked, if the tragic blunder is adequately to be repaired. We shall wait and see who goes.

## MR. HORNIMAN'S APPEAL.

We publish elsewhere Mr. Horniman's letter regarding the urgency of Indian propaganda in England. The letter speaks for itself and there is no need on our part to add anything to what Mr. Horniman has so ably and tersely said. What we wish to emphasise is that the propaganda, to the need of which Mr. Horniman draws attention, is not the propaganda of the type which the Indian National Congress has rightly decided upon discontinuing as being humiliating to the self-respect of the country. That propaganda took the form of an appeal to the British people for the "concessions" of crumbs of reforms. India has now determined to stand on her own legs, and to fulfil her own destiny in the way she thinks best for herself. But in this work she need not unnecessarily lose the goodwill of the world, a result which is likely if she allows her cause to go by default, as it were, by refusing to counter-act the mischievous propaganda of calumny, which the opponents of her cause are carrying on in every part of the globe. We trust Mr. Horniman's appeal will evoke a warm response.

## Notes of the Day

**Aggravating the Insult to India.**

The "Observer" has come to the rescue of the Prime Minister and in defending the latter it merely aggravates the insult put upon India by him. It repeats the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George that the "Reforms" are an experiment and were "offered" as such to India, and says that if India does not behave herself properly, the experiment would be withdrawn. "The Reforms, in presuming co-operation, presume participation, for as long as we need look forward, of British administrators in the Indian Government. *Without the principle of unity the British administrator embodies there could be no foundation for an Indian Government of any sort*" (Our italics.). Or, as Mr. Lloyd George said, it is the British Civilian Officers who keep the Indian people from flying at each other's throat—and anarchy. How long does the British democracy expect the Indian people to continue tolerating this sort of blustering Prussianism? Let it realise betimes the strain it is placing on the feeling of the Indian people by permitting men like Mr. Lloyd George and the writer in the "Observer" to speak on their behalf in the manner they are doing.

**The Moderates on Trial.**

The sting of the "Observer's" criticism is in the tail. It concludes with the complacent statement that the criticism of the Prime Minister's speech "would be more disturbing if the more violent forms of criticism did not come from quarters in which the Reforms were never accepted." Let the writer in the "Observer" and those for whom he speaks understand clearly that the Indian people are not at all perturbed by the bluster of Mr. Lloyd George. They have determined to win Swaraj in their own way and their determination will not be affected by anything that Mr. Lloyd George and his neo-Imperialists may say or do. The challenge of the speech is to the "Moderates" who humiliated themselves and their countrymen by accepting the "Reforms" as a gift horse and now find that they have been living in a fool's paradise. The sinister suggestion of the "Observer" is that, as it has happened in the past, so will it happen in the future; that it, the cry of the protesting Moderates will somehow be hushed by sweet and seductive promises. **The Moderates are on their trial.**

**"Surveying" India.**

The Americans have a vein of sentimentalism which, according to a profound observer, leads them almost intuitively to sympathise with any people striving for self-rule. They ask no questions, they consider no facts, they merely give their approval on the general principle that it is good to be free. There are evidently unsuspected dangers in this attitude. This is revealed in an article in the current number of "The Atlantic Monthly." The article is an instructive study, not so much for its contents as for the methods this instructor of the Americans adopted in his investigation of the problems of a misunderstood nation. The article is worth perusal, because it is typical of the methods pursued by a class of publicists who have of late acquired a distinct prominence in certain European and American journals by a sudden manifestation of their desire to enlighten, by a lightning "survey," millions of "ignorant readers" about the precise truth in the conditions of the "mute masses" of this country. The article is so candid in its treatment of the problems, so delightfully revealing in its descriptions, that we shall, as far as possible, allow the writer to reveal, in his own language, the peculiar mentality and methods he brought to bear in carrying out his purposes of an altruistic "survey." At its very commencement the situation strikes him as "the most pathetic". High spirited and impatient Indians, it is admitted, wish to dare all. But they have "no fortune to lose." On the other hand, there are "cautious", "judicious", "conservative men" with "worldly goods and social positions to be risked" who urge delay. The writer does not give us the number and names of towns and cities he visited for the purpose of the survey. His references indicate the extent of his itinerary. At Benares he passed through "throngs of pilgrims who parted timidly before me when my guide (a miserable little rat who would have passed unnoticed alone) shouted 'make way for the Sahib.'" As they facilitated his triumphant progress, the representative of the great Republic spoke thus unto himself: "Can this timid cowering herd ever hope to win and maintain self-rule?" His Excellency's dinner at Government House in Lucknow and a walk among Nawabs and Rajas and talukdars, "glorious fellows", and the "stunning sight" they presented, made him wonder, however, whether his former doubts were justified. But when he attended, at Viceregal Lodge at Delhi, the State dinner in honour of the Prince and "looked with admiration" at the noble forms and "aristocratic bearings" of Rajas and Maharajas, he began to waver and to admit the profound truth that the problem of India has "many aspects."

**The American Way.**

He does not naturally attempt to trace the history of the present Indian "ferment." He does not even outline the work of the Congress. He refers to it, it would appear, just to inform the American reader of what he heard about it from the "suave lips of the sweet-spoken" Pundit Malaviya. He admits that Punditji, who is "sane enough to remain out of jail", has "the best brains of all." But that does not prevent him from retailing the gossip of a "Minister of State at Delhi," who assured him that "the Pundit was a very viper in his hate of the English and that for twenty years he had been at the bottom of all political devilry in India, but concealed his part under a cultivated exterior." He adds that the Punditji "asserted solemnly" that he did not hate the English, that he would "be ashamed to hate any human." He, however, heard the story "very differently told by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd"; the different version by his Excellency of the story is, however, not vouchsafed to the American reader. He is favoured instead with a glowing pen-portrait of his Excellency whose word, we are told, the American reader would take if a kingdom were at stake. But, and it is a big 'but', the writer adds, "you would admit that he might see clearly only on one side." The exquisite touch unfortunately robs the portrait of its glow.

**In "Picturesque Parliament."**

He refuses to describe the "fascinating story" of the early stages of the Government of India Act as it was told to him "at the fireside, in the office of Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam". His attempts at explaining away the obvious absurdities of the Act are futile. But his account of a meeting of some twenty "Nationalists" reveals the true character of "the respectable body of representatives" and of the working of what he elsewhere calls the "picturesque parliament." It seems that some of his informants who were of course "agitators," "complained" that the Government knew how, by showing social favours and granting flattering titles, to win over even elected Indians to do its will. The visitor therefore suggested to the twenty "Nationalists" he met that they should get the Council to pass a resolution forbidding Indians to accept titles; they protested that such a resolution would not pass because "so many *hoped* to get titles." The italics are not ours. If the visitor had paused to realise the true significance of their answer, he would not have been in a hurry to measure the "failure" of Non-cooperation by the presence of such a "respectable body of representatives" in the "picturesque parliament." He could scarcely afford the time to think about such enlightening episodes. He was too busy gathering his information from the Maharajas of Alwar and of Patiala and similar picturesque personalities—"glorious fellows"—whom he naively accepted as the people of India. It appears he has still not recovered from the after-effects of the heavy dinners he consumed in the dazzling company of Rajas and Maharajas, and the provincial "protectors". Otherwise he would not have written an article so glaringly full of inconsistencies. We are not concerned about his opinions. Their "merit" is obvious from the manner in which he collected his information. The official gossips, and the interviews with the Maharajas, and the provincial Governors as well as with the class of "respectable" Indians whom he so candidly, although unconsciously, exposes are, indeed, instructive to those who have afforded him the opportunity. If they study the article as it ought to be studied they will be able to understand the true value of the "picturesque parliament." Mr. Van Tyne, the writer, had the opportunity of "every door in India" open to him. It is a pity he knocked at the wrong doors. It is a pity the imperial pomp and ceremony and the rich stately dinners were too much for the free citizen of the Great Democracy. The next time he endeavours to enlighten "millions of ignorant American readers" about the "mute masses" of this country he must at least try to understand who and where they are. He must avoid the Maharajas and the Governors and also their dinners. The first because they are not the "mute masses" and the second because they are likely to infect the unaccustomed with germs of insanity.

# "MAHATMA IS RIGHT."

## MODERATES' FAITH IN REFORMS SHAKEN

## WILL INDIAN MEMBERS RESIGN?

### CHORUS OF PROTESTS AGAINST PREMIER'S I. C. S. SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, August 14.

Opinion in Simla is slowly crystallising over the speech of Mr. Lloyd George on Indian Reforms. His utterance has been viewed in different lights by different people. The civilian gang is decidedly jubilant at the assured prospect of a new heaven and a new earth, where its bureaucratic instincts can find free and unfettered play. Secure in the belief that the Non-cooperation movement is now dead, the members of this power-intoxicated service, whose backs have been further stiffened by the Premier's certificate of their mystic qualities, are now determined, it would appear, to crush all forms of political agitation in this country.

EVEN EUROPEANS INDIGNANT.

The attitude of the general European element is, however, one of deep regret at Mr. Lloyd George's "blazing indiscretion" in throwing them to the wolves of the extremist section in India, in order to safeguard his own position in the British Cabinet and to placate the reactionary parties at home. Judging from the trend of the conversations in the Chelmsford club and such other public resorts, it is evident, that an appreciable section of the European community in Simla do not share the views of that "time serving" Premier on the "experimental character" of the Reforms. There is an almost unanimous feeling of indignant protest in this quarter at the Premier's irrelevant descriptions of India's past and the needlessly harsh criticisms of her people. They all foresee in the Georgian diatribe the seeds of a fresh constitutional and even "unconstitutional" agitation accompanied by a racial bitterness tending further to widen the gulf that exists between the two classes of his Majesty's subjects.

FAITH OF MODERATES SHAKEN.

The Indian section, which after all is not a negligible factor even in this official atmosphere, is up in arms against the outrageous utterance of that most baffling personality, whom they very appropriately characterise as "know nothing George". To some people this remark may seem to be rather exaggerated, but on a cursory glance of his speech, there can be no denying the fact that so far at least as India and her people are concerned, the ignorance of the Premier is criminal, nay even suicidal. "The speech is unworthy of a British Premier, but not unexpected of a Lloyd George" was the indignant remark of a well-known cooperator, who concluded his conversation with me with the significant cry "so Gandhi knew the British mind more accurately". This is indeed a fair indication of the searching of hearts that is now taking place in liberal quarters, prompting even such an ardent admirer and supporter of the Reforms as Mrs. Besant to open her eyes and scream in despair "if I had known this despicable game of Britain I would not have cooperated with her." There is thus a complete revulsion of feeling in the Indian mind at the monstrosities perpetrated by Mr. Lloyd George in the I. C. S., debate and as if to clear any doubt that might still linger in the official mind on the point, an Indian holding a very high position, who throughout his life has been a staunch friend of the Government through thick and thin, has pithily commented upon the Premier's speech as "hope killing." Whether this hope killing incident will induce him and others of his ilk to preserve the national self-respect by answering the Premier's challenge in the only way they can is, however, a matter of doubt and speculation.

DISCUSSION IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There was a prolonged meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on Friday last, at which it is presumed, the effect of the Premier's speech on the Indian public and some allied subjects were discussed in all their bearings. The nature of this discussion will not be made known to the public, but there can be no doubt that Indian opinion in Simla is insistent that the three Indians who adorn the Executive Council here and the ministers in the provinces should either forthwith resign in a body or hold an emergent Conference to consider the situation, with a view to take such effective steps as would not only force Mr. Lloyd George to repent for his arrogance, but also bind the British Government to agree to a speedier course of Indianisation of the services. These brown bureaucrats undertook to co-operate with the Reforms because, according to their own admission, they honestly believed that the British Government had opened the gates of Swaraj by the declaration of 20th August 1917.

WILL INDIAN MEMBERS RESIGN?

But now after the deliberate speech of the Premier banging the door against all Reforms accompanied by the threat of withdrawing even what has been promised, there is no course left for them but to take the only manly step which the honour of this country imperatively demands. If these Indians fail even in this fateful hour, how are we to expect a Britisher like Lord Lytton to carry out his pompous promise of resignation in case he found that the British Government went back upon the famous declaration. This is the question which Simla in common with the rest of India is seriously putting to the Indian members in the central and provincial Governments and let us hope they will not forsake the best interests of the country for the sake of their own selfish ends.

## PREMIER'S SPEECH.

### MODERATES' FAITH SHAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandras Rao in an interview with the "Swarajya" representative said:—"The Premier's speech has rudely shaken the lingering faith of the people in the pledges of the British statesmen. This speech weakens the faith of the constitutional party in India."

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar at a public meeting on the Triplicane Beach said, "The views on the situation arising out of the speech of the Premier of Messrs. Rangachari. Govindraghava Iyer and Seshagiri Iyer have caused me a keen disappointment. I had hoped otherwise. they have not risen to the occasion and their deplomatic protests are worse than useless. I have no faith that prominent moderates like these the gentlemen will really cooperate wiht us inthe right spirit or in the right way."

## PLEDGE OF HOME-RULE CHALLENGED.

### MR. KAMAT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

Mr. B. S. Kamat, M. L. A., interviewed by our correspondent at Poona, said:—

Mr. Lloyd George's recent dissertation during the I. C. S. debate in Parliament, even when stripped of its verbiage, is undoubtedly sinister in motive and reactionary in spirit; although I have no doubt that the reference he made to the Indian Reforms as only an experiment is by itself unworthy of any serious attention, taken as a threat to go back on the Constitutional changes of 1919. Indeed, thanks to Col. Wedgwood, the meek and blushing nod of assent elicited by him during the debate from the Premier, as to his meaning, settles the point.

But the real menace in Mr. Lloyd George's most irritating speech is the mischievous attempt he has made to question the fitness of Indians for early or even ultimate Indianisation of the services—his sinister doctrine of maintaining a permanent British nucleus in the services as far as his eye could stretch, which in other words means perpetuating the I. C. S. rule in India. This, no doubt, challenges the principle and the pledge of Home-rule for India. Surely, India wants 100 per cent. Indianisation of the Services at no distant date, and the work of the Ministers has already proved this could safely and efficiently be achieved.

I hold there should be no objection to improving the pay and prospects of the 1,200 I. C. S. men referred to, if India can afford it; and India will be able to afford it if these men themselves would help in arresting the financial ruin of India by reducing military expenditure. The future entrants in the services must enter with open eyes on the principle of "Hands off India."

To the Moderates, the Premier's speech is no disillusionment. They have always expected the ebb and the tide principle in British Parliamentary politics. Their watchword has been "Co-operate with the Reforms Act," which does not necessarily mean "with the bureaucracy." As such, there is, it appears to me one point in Mr. Lloyd George's speech which has an element of truth, namely the real testing time of the "Experiment" is at the next elections in India. As a reply to the challenge of the Premier, I trust these elections would not prove another lost opportunity. I have no doubt India has tried a chimerical programme of agitation already long enough to give a handle to Mr. Lloyd George to do some mischief."

## PROF. KALE ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Aug. 14.

In an interview with the Associated Press representative the Hon. Prof. Kale said: "By attempting to reassure the Indian Civil Service and its friends, Mr. Lloyd George has clearly overshot the mark. The claims of the Services may be given all the consideration they deserve, but their limit is reached when they begin to conflict with the legitimate aspirations and progress of the Indian people. The growth of civil and political liberty, which is the principal aim of Reforms, means the curtailment of the prestige, and power of the Services and it is no use assuring the latter that there will be no diminution in their authority and no transfer of political control to the people for years together while the Reforms are being worked. Prof. Kale also proposed to move a resolution in the Council giving expression to the country's feelings of resentment and apprehension roused by Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, August 14.

The secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister, London, and to the British press: "India emphatically protests against Premier's speech Civil Service debate, as distinct departure from the policy laid down in the declaration of Parliament that the goal of reforms is responsible government to be attained by progressive stages. The speech strikes at the very root of Self-government in India. Indians firmly believe reforms are not an experiment to be pursued or abandoned at will, but is a definite stage towards the accepted goal. India regrets the Premier should have read into the Parliamentary declaration a meaning wholly inconsistent with its spirit and tenor has created a grave sense of distrust in the minds of thoughtwul Indians in the intention and policy of the British Government.

## CAPTURE OF CORK.

### IRREGULARS RECAPTURE DUNDALK.

### ARTHUR GRIFFITH'S FUNERAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON August 14.

The Funeral of Arthur Griffith will take place on Wednesday.

The Irregulars have recaptured Dundalk and released prisoners from jail.

Belated particulars regarding the situation in South Ireland shew that Free State forces have now occupied the whole of Cork city and suburbs. Business there has been resumed. Irregulars' attempts to blow up bridges and Customs House prior to their evacuation failed. Queenstown, Youghal and other towns and villages along the South coast have been cleared. Opposing forces are still engaged within five miles of Cork city.

## D' ANNUNZIO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON August 14.

Gardonne (Riviera).—Sig. D'Annunzio has been somewhat seriously injured as the result of a fall he had while out for a walk. Bulletins are now more re-assuring, although doctors decline to express definite opinion about his recovery.

## COMMUNISTS RECOGNISE PRIVATE DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).
LONDON August 14.

It is reported from Berlin that a conference of the Russian Communist party at Moscow has decided that Government will no longer oppose two principles laid down at Hague, namely, recognition of private, debts, and compensation for confiscated foreign property.

## MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

The 1st President of the Irish Free State whose sudden death from heart failure is reported.

## U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

### NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.

Washington.—The railway strike has entered the stage of direct negotiations as a result of President Harding's mediation. The employers and the workers have conferred at length on the seniority question which is the sole obstacle to the settlement. It is understood both the sides showed a friendly attitude towards referring the matter to an impartial Tribunal.

## CABLE ITEM.

Teheran.—Government troops have advanced in Salmis District and captured Dilman.

It is announced that American relief which is at present feeding over ten millions in Russia will be continued this winter, but will be restricted to children and sick adults.

## CALL TO MODERATES

### NON-CO-OPERATION FULLY ALIVE.

### ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, August 13.

An overcrowding mass meeting was held tonight at the Mirzapur Park on the occasion of presenting an address to the members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry and Khilafat Enquiry Committees by the Indian citizens of Calcutta. It was attended by Hindus, Mahomedans, Bengali, up-countrymen, Marwaris and Sikhs. A few moderates and a number of ladies also attended. Messers C. R. Das, V. J. Patel, Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abdul Majid Badauni, Ashraf Ali, Muazzam Ali, Kasturiranga Iyengar, B. N. Sasmal, Hardayal Nag, C. Rajgopalchari and Hayat received an ovation on arrival. Ladies showered fried paddy and flowers. After the presentation of an address by Babu Kumar Krishna Dutt, Attorney printed on Khaddar, Hakim Ajmal Khan addressed the meting.

MODERATES WAVERING.

He said Bengal was the most advanced province in India and she would be a few steps ahead of other provinces in getting Swaraj. Under the present condition of India something should be done before following the full Non-co-operation programme. After Mr. Lloyd George's speech there was no firmness in the moderate camp. The Moderates had protested against that speech so there was not much difference between the Moderates and the Non-co-operators. The latter should request the Moderates to leave the Government alone and join hands with the Non-co-operators. If that was accomplished Swaraj would come of itself. He urged upon Hindu-Moslem unity and use of Khaddar.

NO CHANGE IN THE PRINCIPLE.

Pundit Motilal Nehru then spoke in English. He said that the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee were ascertaining a general situation in the country and after that they would recommend what step would be necessary in view of changed circumstances. They had almost finished their labours and yet he did not know what their report would be. One thing was certain that Non-co-operation was very much alive, the clear indication being the popularity of Khaddar and Hindu-Muslim unity. He was sure that the spirit of Non-co-operation never suffered in the court. Some of them might ask for change in their programme and they should consider it, but they must not concede any change in the principal of Non-co-operation. They must remember that Non-co-operation was the only remedy for the present situation though some might ask to add or deduct something in their programme. After tracing the origin and progress of the Non-co-operation movement, Pandit Nehru said that they must not entertain any idea of change in the principle though they might consider a change in tactics. His Committee could not recommend to give up Non-co-operation which was beyond their terms of reference. The victory of Non-co-operation proved the defeat of the Government.

Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's speech he said, it had opened the eyes of the Moderates and he hoped that it was not even too late for the Moderates to adopt the Non-co-operation principles. Concluding he urged them not to fight shy of the change in the programme but not to give up the principle of Non-co-operation.

Mr. Abdul Majid Badwani took the Bengal Khilafat Committee to task for being inactive in carrying out the Non-co-operation programme.

Mr. Patel did not think much of the Moderates joining the Congress. He did not even believe that the Moderates would relinquish Government even after Mr.

(Continued on next page).

# LORD NORTHCLIFFE DEAD.

## "THE NAPOLEON OF THE PRESS."

## A UNIQUE CAREER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 14.

Lord Northcliffe is dead.

Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, first Viscount Northcliffe was born on 15th July, 1865 at Chapelzoid, Co, Dublin. He was the eldest son of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, barrister-at-law, the first of 14 children. In 1888 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth. He was created an honorary LL.D. of Rochester University U. S. A. in 1917. Chairman of the British War Mission to U. S. A. 1917-18, Director of Propaganda in enemy countries 1918 and of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee 1917. He leaves no heir. Lord Rothermere is one of his many brothers.

### FIELD-MARSHAL OF ARMIES OF PRINT

Alfred Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, the son of an Irish barrister, was an editor at seventeen, when still a school-boy, a newspaper owner at twenty-one, a magnate at thirty and a peer and an international personage before he was forty. It is not his formal biography, however, that interests most. What is most interesting is his extraordinary journalistic activities, the way he shaped events and projected journalism into a force that made and unmade governments. He was a twentieth century Warwick, writes Mr. Isaac Marcosson in his book: "Adventures in Interviewing." Mr. Isaac wrote in 1920 about Northcliffe in his relation with Mr. Lloyd George as "a man, who having been his (the Premier's) good angel, may yet develop into his Nemesis." In peace as in war it was impossible to speak of Northcliffe without touching Mr. L. George at some phase of the performance. There were the two strongest personal influences in the British life of his day.

During the war Lord Northcliffe dominated English politics; it was the first time in history that a newspaper proprietor filled that role. There could be no stronger commentary on the printer's ink which was as potent an aid in winning the war as the "Silver bullets" of the investor or the gun of the fighting man. Lord Northcliffe, it is true, battled through the machine of so-called "exposure."

It may be well to state the fundamental reason why he was able to make his newspapers such effective agencies: it was that he kept himself aloof from entangling political alliances in order [illegible] free and unhampered for independent criticism. It is the only way, for the late Joseph Pulitzer who had possibly had more of the N. quality than any other newspaper publisher, used to say "I am the loneliest man in the world. I cannot afford to have many friends. Those who dine at my table one night might find themselves arraigned in my newspapers the next morning." Northcliffe practically went alone. He saw and talked with many people but he *knew* few. He once said "If you know many people it is impossible to conduct a newspaper impersonally and the only way to conduct a newspaper is to do it in the impersonal way." Lord Northcliffe was determined that sentiment or the purely personal relation should never interfere with a project of his. It explains his attacks on Mr. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. Although in the popular view Lord Northcliffe was supposed to be the intimate friend of these men, the moment he believed that public service demanded that they should retire or change their methods he opened up his broadsides on them as if they had been the most absolute strangers. It explains the whole Northcliffe procedure.

Lord Northcliffe's favourite medium of communication was the telegram: he scarcely resorted to the letter, and this is symbolical of his despatch and smart business. Lord Northcliffe made 33 trips during the last twenty years to America. His bulk of a body was surmounted by a boyish face which alternately beamed and gleamed. Probe into the man's nature and you found a nature as whimsical as a woman's. Laughter and tears mingled in a complex make up: it was perhaps the Irishman in him. He had something of that "immense and brooding spirit" that Kipling saw in Cecil Rhodes.

Such was the human main spring behind the most powerful publicity machine ever created. Lord Northcliffe owned sixty newspapers and periodicals and their weekly circulation is well over thirty million copies. His papers include "The Times", which Abraham Lincoln called the most powerful thing in the world except the Mmiss Griffin Eiver, the "Daily Mail", the "Evening News", the "Weekly Despatch" the "Manchester Daily Mail" and the Continental Edition of the "Daily Mail" which is published in Paris. Lord Northcliffe was the Field-Marshal of all these armies of print, they bent before his will, voiced his views, animated his antagonisms and vitalised his energy. Lord Northcliffe's first big journalistic explosion in the war was his demand for publicity in the conduct of the war. Here he had his initial clash with both Asquith and Kitchener, who so far as this important matter was concerned, belonged to a departed generation." Mr. Lloyd George was wise enough to side with the publisher. The grim story of how Lloyd George succeeded to the Prime Ministership after Asquith was summed up in the editorial in the "Times", and the Tragedy of the Shells—Kitchener's grave mistake."

Lord Northcliffe's foresight was never more strikingly demonstrated than in his provision against the shortage of paper. Other British publishers depend upon the general industry. Lord Northcliffe supplied himself. To do this he built an immense factory in a virgin forest in New foundland and established a steamship line to haul the product to England. During the war when a paper famine developed in Europe, Northcliffe was the only newspaper proprietor who had an abundant stock.

The real Northcliffe as the world knew him was as a dynamic overlord, a sort of modern king-maker who is no respector of persons. Behind these battlements of power was a simple human being who could relax and for the moment forget the storm and stress of event. Mr. Lloyd George's prestige was largely contingent upon political fortune, always an unstable thing. Lord Northcliffe was largely instrumental in sending Mr. Asquith into private life, but he could not duplicate the performance with Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Asquith was no fighter while Mr. Lloyd George was born with a chip on his shoulder. So far as India is concerned, the policy of Lord Northcliffe was to support the Government. The "Times" generally supported Mr. Montagu during the passage of the "Reforms." As regards the Treaty of Sevres, Lord Northcliffe as a result of his recent tour throughout the East realised that it was a great blunder and on the completion of his tour in India he issued a statement demanding a policy of winning over the Muslims. The patent object of that demand was to divide the Muslims from the Hindus in order to defeat the Non-Cooperation movement. For about the same time his newspapers cried for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

### MR. GARDINER'S SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The following is a sketch of Lord Northcliffe by Mr. A. G. Gardiner:—

I was talking one day in the garden of a friend of mine on the subject of Stevenson, when he brought forth a file of *Young Folks* for 1881, containing the "Sea Cook," and another for 1884, in which appeared the "Black Arrow." Turning the yellow pages, he casually pointed to an article, one of a series, on "Amateur Photography."

"There," said he, "are the modest beginnings of greatness. To-day the writer of that humble article is master of the *Times*, a member of the House of Lords, owner of half the papers you see in the hands of the people, the Napoleon of the Press; whether you like it or not, the most influential man in this country." For the name under [illegible] was "Alfred C. Harmsworth." "How has it been done?" he asked. "What manner of man is this Lord Northcliffe?"

"I have," I said "the privilege of not knowing Lord Northcliffe. I am that miracle in these days, a journalist who has never been through his mill, never written a line for him, nor met him, nor, except when he has been in the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons, even seen him. I am therefore well qualified to answer your question, for I can view him without any personal emotion, which, I believe, is a rare thing in a journalist. Lord Northcliffe is the type of 'the man in the street.' There is no psychological mystery to be unravelled here, no intellectual shadow land. He is obvious and elementary—a man who understands material success and nothing else. He has no other standard by which to judge life. Napoleon's question was, 'What have you done?' Lord Northcliffe's question would be, 'What have you got' For he not only wants success himself; he admires it in others. It is the passport to his esteem. It is the thing he understands. If you will watch his career you will see that, as far as he has a philosophy at all, it is this, that merit rides in a motor-car. You become interesting to him, as Johnson became interesting to Chesterfield, immediately you have succeeded. When he went down to that memorable meeting at Glasgow at which Mr. Chamberlain formally opened his fiscal campaign, he changed his policy in a night. His papers had been full of denunciations of what he had christened 'the Stomach Tax'; but this meeting, so great and so enthusiastic, seemed the presage of success. He was going to be left in company with that dismal thing, failure. The thing was unthinkable, and he leapt the fence on the instant. For he believed with Mr. Biglow that

> A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow,
> In order that we might our principles swallow.

The one principle to which his loyalty never falters is to be on the side of the big battalions.

"This habit of swift decision, dictated without regard to principle, is the key to his success. He carries no intellectual or moral impediments, has no sentiment, is subject to no theory, holds no view of life. He simply asks, 'What will win?' and then, to quote Mr. Biglow again, 'goes into it baldheaded.' He is, in a word, the Stock Exchange man in the sphere of journalism. He represents the conquest of Fleet Street by Capel Court. Go on the Stock Exchange and you will find it crowded with Lord Northcliffes, men of that rapid, decisive type who bull and bear with happy indifference to intrinsic merit, and to whom the issues of peace and war are of importance only as they affect the price of stock and shares.

"When Lord Northcliffe set out to feed the war flame in South Africa, he did so, I think, without any real feeling against the Boers. He is not, I fancy, a man who bears malice. For to bear malice involves

(Continued on page 8.)

# LONDON LETTER.

## NEW DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA MINOR.

### GREEK THREAT OF OFFENSIVE.

### THE "EGYPT" ENQUIRY.

### AN ORGY OF VILIFICATION OF LASCARS.

### INDIAN SEAMEN UNREPRESENTED.

FROM B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, July 27.

The situation in the Near East seems to be developing along the line anticipated by those who realise the strength of the interests which are concerned to see the Greek occupation of Asia Minor made permanent. The Paris proposals seem to have gone into the limbo of all the rest of the abortive schemes put forward by the three Powers for the avoidance of the clear demands of honour, justice, logic and peace. I suggested more than a month ago that the diplomatic game was to delay things until the time was ripe for a renewal of hostilities on terms advantageous to the Greeks. To-day a significant telegram appears in the "Times" showing that the friends of Greece consider the time is now come for her to expose her hand.

"News of the indefinite postponement of the conference for the settlement of the Near Eastern question," says the Athens correspondent of the Northcliffe journal, "has caused the Greek Government to revert to their own plan of settlement, which has been considerably modified," and he goes on to say:—

Government circles state that inhabitants of Ionia, irrespective of race, will be admitted into the local administration, and that the financial measures contemplated will in no way prejudice foreign interests.

Greece will not abandon her ties with Asia Minor, but will act as guardian of the new *regime* there. Certain military movements will be carried out. It is denied that the French High Commissioner at Constantinople has given any warning of his intention to resist any attempt to alter the situation.

The execution of these plans may be expected at any minute. Unofficially it is learnt that orders have already been given to M. Stergiades (the Harmost of Ionia) and the [illegible]-in-Chief.

**Greek Offensive Imminent:**

It is clear from this that the Greeks are about to launch a new offensive and doubtless by the time this reaches India this will have been done. That Mustapha Kemal Pasha is fully prepared for such an eventuality I have not the least doubt. Meanwhile our neutral (?) British Government has been rendering what assistance it can to the Greek plans and when taxed with its responsibility for allowing the Greeks thus to flout the Powers, will doubtless spread out the palms of its hands and tell the world that the responsibility rests upon the Angora Government for refusing to accept the Paris proposals!

**General Townsend's Visit To Angora.**

No little mystery attaches to the visit of General Townsend to Angora. The Foreign Office did its best to prevent the hero of Kut from carrying out his intention of reaching the Turkish Nationalist capital. It refused him a passport, at first, to go into the Near East. Finally he went off with a passport, endorsed "Not available for Turkey," and the next news of him was that he was in Anatolia and proceeding to Angora. To-day, we learn that he arrived in the capital on Tuesday evening and was cordially received by the President of the Council of Commissaries. Yesterday he was to have an interview with Mustapha Kamal Pasha. He is expected to make a stay of fifteen days and is being treated as an honoured guest by the National Government. General Townsend, of course, is a strong pro-Turk and is anxious to see the Turks once more masters of their own territories in Asia Minor. At the same time, in British politics he is a strong Imperialist, and entered Parliament as a member of the band of Jingoes led by Horatio Bottomley. There are some, who are naturally doubtful whether the apparent anxiety of the British Government to prevent him from getting to Angora was altogether genuine and whether he has not gone to see Mustapha Kemal as the bearer of proposals for a compromise, which would extricate Downing Street from its difficulties without breaking altogether with its pro-Greek friends. If such is the case, he will find himself up against a stiff proposition when he comes to talk to the National leader.

**The Lascar Enquiry.**

The need for organised representation of Indian interests in London and the deplorable lack of any such organisation has been strikingly illustrated this week by the proceedings in the Court of Enquiry into the Egypt disaster. The Court is appointed by the British Board of Trade and is presided over by Mr. Butler Aspinall, K.C., Wreck Commissioner, assisted by several assessors, who are presumably all nautical experts. The Board of Trade is represented by the Soilicitor-General and Counsel are present also to represent "the Government of India and the Lascar crew." Another party to the proceedings is a gentleman named Cotter, President of the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union. Wholesale allegations of panic, cowardice and of being in a complete state of terror have been made indiscriminately against the Indian crew. The evidence of the officers shows, as a matter of fact, that the panic was general and it was a case of general *sauve qui peut*. But the Lascars are being made the scapegoats. It is only fair to the P. & O. officials and the ship's officers to say that they have all testified to their confidence in Indian seamen. The Marine Superintendent of the P. & O., Sir Frank Notley, indeed paid the highest testimonial to the Lascars employed by the Company. He entirely refused to accept any suggestion of their inferiority to British seamen and, in fact declared that they were more useful than Europeans on the Company's ships. Similar evidence was given by another official of the P. & O., while the Captain of the "Egypt," in endorsing this, pointed out that the circumstances were so abnormal that it would be unfair to make a condemnation of the conduct of anyone concerned. Such was the gist of the evidence. The Solicitor-General's opening remarks, however, in which he referred to Lascars "in a state of terror," and used similar phrases, and every reference of the kind to Lascars is fastened on by the Press and made the sensation of the moment.

Mr. Cotter has left no doubt that he is out to make a case for the exclusion of Orientals from British ships. All his questions are concentrated on the allegations against the Indian crew and the attempt to get statements from the officers that, had they been British seamen in the same circumstances, they would have behaved differently—attempts which have for the most part been unsuccessful.

**Indian Seamen Unrepresented.**

But the amazing and deplorable feature of the enquiry is, that not a single question has been put to the witnesses up to the present on behalf of the Indian sailors who have been made the butt and scapegoats of the occasion. One wonders what sort of a brief and what sort of instructions have been given to the legal gentleman, who is there to "represent the Government of India and the Lascars." At any rate no sign of any effective cross-examination of the witnesses on their behalf appears in any of the reports, nor did this legal representative open his mouth during any part of the proceedings while I was in Court. He may be saving up some sort of case for the Lascars at a later stage of the proceedings, but it is certainly extraordinary that he does nothing to counteract the mischievous activities of Mr. Cotter, who behaves as though he had a brief for the prosecution of the Indian crew.

**A Regrettable Omission.**

It is very much to be regretted that the Indian Seamen's Union have taken no steps for the proper representation of the interests of the Indian sailors whose case looks very much as if it is to be allowed to go by default. It was hardly to be expected that the Government of India or the India Office, could be trusted competently to perform the duty that does, in fact, rest upon them, to prepare the case for the Indian crew properly and to display, through their legal representative in Court, a due and active concern for the interests of these unfortunate men. It was essential that there should be direct representation through some purely Indian organisation. One wonders where on such occasion is the Workers' Welfare League of India, which is the official representative in this country of the All-India Trade Union Congress.—Even if they had no specific instructions, one would have supposed that they could have taken the same steps as the British Trade Union to represent the interests with which they are concerned. If Mr. Cotter, the President of the Marine Workers' Union, could get in and effectively represent his Union, so presumably could the President or the Secretary of the Indian Workers' Welfare League, unless the latter's well-known concern to placate the prejudices of British Trade Unionists stands in the way. It is not necessary to be a barrister to appear at an enquiry of this sort, and I deeply regret that I had no authority myself from any authorised yody to go into Court and keep Mr. Cotter within decent bounds. Yesterday an Indian barrister appeared on behalf of the Islamic Society and protested against the questions which had been put regarding the Lascars, but was told by the President to make a proper application on behalf of his Society to be made a party to the proceedings. The enquiry is not yet over and may last some days longer and I hope the President's suggestion will be acted upon. I do not know who the Indian barrister is at the moment, as I was not present in Court at the time, but it is gratifying that some protest should have been made.

**British Trade Unionism And Indian Labour**

I hope that this unfortunate failure to represent Indian interests will bring home to the Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress the need for maintaining a properly authorised representation in this country, to which it can convey adequate instructions in future. It is quite obvious that British Trade Unionism is as yet far from being imbued with the spirit of international brotherhood among workers which would enable it to act straight by its fellow-workers in other countries—especially where Orientals are concerned—when it considers its own selfish interests and prejudices are concerned. This has been made clear whenever occasion has arisen for the official organisations of British Trade Unionism to show their hand. Audiences of British workers will listen with interest and every demonstration of sympathy to speeches on the common interests of the workers in Asia and Europe as against their capitalistic exploiters. They are shocked when they are told of the terrible conditions of Indian labour, but when anything is put to the test, it is made clear that all this educative propaganda is far from having reached their official organisations, and the idea of Oriental competition rouses fierce resentment and opposition whenever it comes close enough to make the British Trade Unionist feel the pinch. At that point all his resentment is transferred from the Capitalist to the Worker who, he thinks is doing him out of a job.

**A Government Disaster.**

The two elections which have just been fought in Wales indicate the extent of the unpopularity of the Government in the large industrial districts, which is more or less, reflected all over the country. The Gower (Glamorgan) election was a substantial victory for Labour in the tremendous increase in the Labour majority. The Pontypridd result, which was considered so safe for the Coalition that the Government thought it was running no risk in challenging an election there. The vacancy arose through the appointment of Mr. T. A. Lewis as a junior whip. The Coalition majority at the last election was over 3,000 and Mr. Lloyd George felt confident of retaining this seat in the heart of territory which he regards as his own. Yesterday Mr. Mardy Jones, the Labour candidate, was returned by a majority of over 4,000 representing a turn-over of over 7,000 votes. There is a general agreement in the Press, of all shades of opinion, that the result is a very grave disaster for the Government and makes it clear that whoever comes into power at the General Election, it will not be the present Coalition, nor will it be Mr. Lloyd George at the head of any other combination.

## PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

### MR. HORNIMAN'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have observed that from time to time references appear in the Indian Press regarding the need for foreign propaganda in the interests of the Indian National cause.

As far as I can ascertain there is a very widespread feeling in India that it is undesirable, to say the least, that the case for India's freedom should be allowed to go by default before the bar of the world's opinion. Our enemies are active in a thousand ways, open and underground; constant anti-Indian propaganda is at work, in the Press and through British Government agencies, of various kinds, not only in Great Britain but in other countries.

I am aware, of course, of the decision of the National Congress at the Ahmedabad Session, not to engage in foreign propaganda. I am entirely in agreement with the principle on which it was founded, that India, determined henceforth to depend on herself alone for the winning of her freedom, was bound, consistently with that determination to refrain from anything in the nature of an appeal to the British people. It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the natural limitations placed on propaganda work abroad by the adherence to that principle. But to say that it should involve a total abstention from the advocacy of India's claim to freedom and the defence of the National cause against unscrupulous attacks, misrepresentations and untruths, seems an unnecessary and indefensible self-stultification.

I feel sure that there are many who share this view, and it is to such that I desire to address an appeal to accord their support to those who are doing their best according to the means at their disposal, to counteract the insidious efforts of India's enemies in this country and America to defeat the National campaign by such methods as I have indicated. I wish particularly, to draw attention to the enterprise of Mr. G. S. Dara (Advocate, Lahore) who is producing, in the face of great difficulties the weekly journal "Hind", the only mouthpiece in the press of Europe and America, which the Indian community possesses. I am convinced that "Hind" is performing a service of singular value to the national cause. Whether this service can be maintained, and the extent to which it can be more usefully developed, depends chiefly on the support, which it receives from India, for the Indian community in this country is not strong enough to do all that is needed for the purpose. If sufficient support were forthcoming from India, "Hind" could be developed to an extent, which would make it a most powerful influence for good in this and other countries.

Far from there being anything contrary to the principles of the Congress policy in assisting this and other forms of publicity abroad, it should be an essential feature of the Congress programme to support them, and I look forward to the day, which I trust is not far distant, when the Congress will change its policy in this respect.

In the meanwhile the appeal is necessarily directed to individuals who realise the need for such work as "Hind" is doing, or associations such as the Central Khilafat Committee and the Akali G. P. Committee, who are strongly in need of such an organ to checkmate the constant misrepresentations in the British press of which they are the victims.

Communications for "Hind" should be addressed to G. S. Dara, 31-33, High Holborn, London, W. C. I. I am.—Yours, etc.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

London, July 19.

## CONVICTION OF CONGRESS SECRETARIES IN AZAMGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

A message from Azamgarh says:—Messrs. Bhawani Prasad Srivastava and Baldeo Chaube, Secretary and joint Secretaries, District Congress Committee were served with summons under Section 108 Cr. P. C. on the 10th instant. They were required to execute a personal bond of Rs. 1,000 and furnish two sureties of Rs. 500 each for future good behaviour. They refused to defend themselves and were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate. The Sperintendent of Police issued notice on the morning of the 11th instant prohibiting any procession and band accompanying the accused to court.

Baboo Sheopher Singhji was arrested under Section 114 Cr. P. C. late at about mid-night on the 10th instant.

## Official and Personal.

The Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh son and daughter-in-law of Lord Reading, arrived by the incoming mail steamer "Kalyan" early on Sunday morning, and were received by Lt.-Col. Crawford Stewart, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, at the Mole station. They left Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Sunday noon.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

attachment to some point of view, indicates some reality of character. Had the Boers won he would probably have written them a letter of congratulation. But the mood of the country was high and turbulent. We were full of

Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
And lesser breeds without the law.

And his conception of journalism is to give the public the meat it craves for. Does the temper of the moment demand the immolation of France, then he is the fiercest of Francophobes:

Does the mood change and Germany become the object of national suspicion, then who so ready to throw faggots on the flame?

Yes, we detest the Germans and we detest them cordially (he says in 1903). They render themselves odious to the whole of Europe. I would not tolerate that anyone should print in my journal the least thing which might to-day wound France; but, on the other hand, I would not like anyone to insert anything that could please Germany.

"He blots out the foolish word 'consistency' from his bright lexicon and repudiates his yesterdays with fearless indifference to criticism. He knows that the mob has no memory and only asks for its daily sensation with its daily bread. And so in the midst of the great German panic, his newspapers made our flesh creep with their revelations of Germany's designs, and Mr. Robert Blatchford was engaged to reduce us to the last pit of fear. Then, the mood of the public being exhausted, he turned and slew the monster of his own invention. He went to Berlin, and from thence sent to his paper a sublime reproof of our silly behaviour, and told us that all Germany was laughing at our panic-stricken folly. Such agility leaves one breathless.

He, in fact, regards himself simply as the purveyor of a popular commodity. If the public taste changes, then he is the man to change with it, for he is wedded to no old cloths. He is, truly considered, a humble-minded person. His opinions are of so little consequence that he is always prepared to adopt those of other people, provided that they represent the majority. In 1904, when the Progressives looked like winning, he supported them; in 1907, when they were certain to lose, he filled his papers with fantastic stories of their misdeeds. It was not that he disagreed with them for disagreement implies convictions of some sort. It was simply that he was with the crowd. He backs an opinion as he would back a horse—because he believes it will win.

It is this absolutely commercial conception of journalism which is Lord Northcliffe's contribution to his time. Journalism was a profession: he has made it a trade. It had a moral function: in his hands it has no more moral significance than the manufacture of soap. The old notion in regard to a newspaper was that it was a responsible adviser of the public. Its first duty was to provide the news, uncoloured by any motive, private or public; its second present a certain view of public policy which it believed to be for the good of the State and the community. It was sober, responsible, and a little dull. It treated life as if it was a serious matter. It had an antiquated respect for truth. It believed in the moral governance of things.

Lord Northcliffe has changed all this. He started free from all convictions. He saw an immense unexploited field. The old journalism appealed only to the minds of the responsible public: he would appeal to the emotions of the irresponsible. The old journalism gave news; he would give sensation. The old journalism gave reasoned opinion; he would give unreasoning passion. When Captain Flanagan, from the calm retreat of the debtors' prison, was drawing up the prospectus of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he said proudly that it "would be written by gentlemen for gentlemen.' Lord Northcliffe conceived a journal which, in Lord Salisbury's phrase, was 'written by office-boys for office-boys.' It was a bitter saying; but Lord Northcliffe has had his revenge. He, Lord Salisbury's 'office-boy' of journalism, was raised to the peerage by Lord Salisbury's nephew.

It was not the only case in which time passed an ironic comment on Lord Salisbury's views on the Press. When Gladstone repealed the stamp duty and made the penny paper possible, Lord Robert Cecil asked scornfully what good thing could come out of a penny paper. A cheap Press, like an enlarged franchise, meant to his gloomy and fatalistic mind 'red ruin and the breaking up of laws.' And he lived to see himself kept in power by the democracy which he had feared, and deriving his support from the half-penny press, at which he would have shuddered. He lived, in fact to realise that there is a better way with the office-boy than to drive him into revolutionary movements. It is to give him a vote and the "Daily Mail."

I have said that Lord Northcliffe is the man in the street, that is, that his mind is always in tune with the mood of the populace. You see it in this article in *Young Folks*. Amateur photography had just become popular. He, a lad of eighteen, seized on it as a stepping-stone to fortune. A little later came the boom in cycling, and Master Harmsworth, still in his teens, became a cycling journalist in Coventry. Sir George Newnes had touched the great heart of humanity with *Tit-Bits*, and Mr. Harmsworth, now a man of twenty-one, felt that here was a field for his genius also. He, too, would tell men that the streets of London, put end to end, would stretch across the Atlantic, and that there were more acres in Yorkshire than letters in the Bible. Why should he conceal these truths? Why should the public thirst for knowledge be denied? And so, in an upper room in the neighbourhood of the Strand, *Answers* came to birth, the prolific parent of some hundred, or, perhaps, two hundred—I am not sure which—offspring, ranging from the *Funny Wonder* to the "Daily Mail, all bearing the impress of the common mind in an uncommon degree, the freedom from ideas, the love of the irrelevant and the trivial, the admiration for the flagrant and the loud, the divorce from all the sobrieties and sanities of life.

Perhaps the orucial moment of his life was that day in the early nineties, when a young man who had been a reporter on the "Birmingham Daily Mail," and afterwards on the "Sun," called on him with a scheme. The "Evening News" was for sale, and the enterprising young man had got the refusal of it, and gave Mr. Harmsworth twelve hours to decide whether he would buy it, his own reward being the editorship and a share in the business. So far Mr. Harmsworth had only adorned the sphere of 'tit-bit' journalism. He seized this opportunity to serve his country in a larger sphere, and out of that day's work came the "Daily Mail," with which the ideals of American journalism were brought into our midst, and all the multitude of daily papers with which he has endowed us. He is, you see, a man of bold and swift decisions. When he found the women did not want a women's daily paper, he changed it in a night into a half-penny picture paper. And instantly he found his way to the feminine heart. He is doubtful whether women want votes; but he discovered that they do want pictures, 'stuck in anyhow, with hardly any words at all.'

He has adroitness too. When the "Daily

He has adroitness too. When the "Daily

Telegraph" started a Sunday issue, he followed suit. Instantly there was a great outcry in the country against the Sunday newspaper. To that outcry Lord Northcliffe bowed with grave professions of respect for religious opinion. Subsequently Lord Northcliffe purchased two Sunday papers already existing, and nothing was said, though we may assume that Lord Burnham thought a good deal. There are few earlier birds about than Lord Northcliffe.

"He touches nothing that he does not—shall we say?—adorn. The note of his mind is over all he does. I am told that in his office he has a favourite phrase about 'the shop window.' 'What is wrong with the shop window to-day?' he will say, as he points to the offending issue. It is an eloquent phrase. He is the "shop window" journalist. The sign over the journalist's office in the old days was 'Marchand d'idees' Now it is 'The Latest Novelties,' and the editor is the cheif shop-walker. Is your mood for conquest? Then here is the material to feed your hate or your fear of the foreigner. Is health the craze of the moment? Then 'Standard Bread' becomes a gospel more urgent than the Decalouge. Are you tired of panics and in need of nature's balm? Then the shop window is aflame with sweet peas and we are all turned out into our gardens to engage in a feverish competition for the finest blooms and the biggest prizes.

"He is all that is summed up in that desolating word 'smart.' He is a 'smart' man, the representative man of a 'smart' age. It is an age which, if it has ever heard of Lord Courtney, regards him only as a dull old gentleman who bores you with talk about principles. It delights in the man who will advertise himself in twelve-foot letters. It worships success, however it is achieved. You may be exposed as often as you like: all will be forgiven if only you will be smart. You may espouse one cause to-day and another to-morrow, one cause here and another there: it does not matter so long as you do it with effrontery and success. And its patriotism is that strange, inverted thing which makes 'Little Englander' a phrase of withering reproach, as though to love England were impious.

"It is not that it believes the wrong things: it is that it has ceased to believe anything. Its drama is the music-hall; its moral teacher Mr. Hall Caine; its instructor the inspired office-boy. As I came along in the Tube to see you, I took notice of the papers in the people's hands. The fat gentleman on one side of me was reading the "Globe"; the slim lady on the other the "Daily Mirror;" the smart office-boy in front the "Daily Mail"; the meek person next the "Sunday Companion" the lad in the corner "Comic Cuts." There were "Evening News", and "Red Magazines," "Puck," and the "World." The papers were different, but the accents were one. Where Lord Northcliffe was not, there was Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, his pale shadow. The revolution is complete. The old journalism is dead, the voice of "Answers" speaks in the thunders of the "Times," and Lord Northcliffe 'bestrides the world like a Colossus,' the type of power without the sense of responsibility—of material success without moral direction."

"You have spoken truly," said the other, "though I think Watts has put the thing more tersely in his picture of 'Mammon.' But you paint the time too gloomily. It is a time of change and disturbance and fickleness and strange forms come to the surface; but out of the welter the new England is emerging with a new social gospel and a new vision. Lord Northcliffe, with his shop-window novelties, is but a transition phase. He is only the echo of the passing mood and the shallow craze. The great movement is coming from below and is independent of all the inanities of the press. Be of good cheer. We are a people yet. . . . And now to resume. When I met Stevenson at Bournemouth . . ."

## CALL TO MODERATES.

(Continued from previous page.)

Lloyd George's speech. He urged the audience to rely on themselves, to become members of the Congress Committee, wear Khaddar and contribute to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Mr. Rajagopala Chariar said that he had not lost faith in the Moderates, they were really with them. Their heart was with them and he would not hesitate to extend his hands to the Moderates.

## INVESTIGATION IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, August 13.

In Sorbhog and other stations people thronged in thousands to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and the other members of the C. D. Inquiry Committee on their way to Gauhati. At Amingaon there was a big gathering of people and they greeted the leaders with great enthusiasm. They crossed the Brahmaputra and came to Pandu from which place they motored to Mr. Phookan's bungalow, the place arranged for their accommodation. At Mr. Phookan's bungalow thousands of people consisting of representatives from different districts and local workers awaited their arrival. In the evening the leaders addressed a gathering of several thousands of people who were very much impressed with the speeches.

After the 12th December last, this was the first political meeting held at Gauhati owing to the prevalence of the prohibitive orders under Section 144 and Seditious Meeting Act. After the meeting the Committee began to examine witnesses. In morning of 8th instant more witnesses were examined.

At about 2 p.m. the party started for Tezpur by the Tezpur Mail Steamer. In spite of heavy rains quite a large number of people came to give them a hearty send off. On the morning of the 9th at about 10 a.m. they arrived at Tezpur Ghat where hundreds of people assembled to see them and give them a hearty reception, even though it was only in the previous afternoon they were informed of the party's arrival. They were taken to Srijut Paramananda Agarwalla's building where they rested for some time and had chats with the local gentlemen. At about 12 they went out to see spinning and weaving in the houses of the people and they were taken to several houses where they were surprised to see the skill of the Assamese ladies in weaving. The weaving of *Pat*, *Muga*, *Endi* and other cotton fabrics were seen by them and *Endi* worms feeding on castor leaves were shown to them. In one place a piece of handspun and handwoven cloth was shown that was made fifty years ago and the decorations made in the cloth were so fresh as if they were made the other day. They then addressed a largely attended public meeting and left for the steamer which would carry them back to Amingaon enroute to Calcutta.

## "LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT."

### BILL FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

### MR. HIDAYATULLAH AT DECCAN SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, delivered an address to the Deccan Sabha last evening, Sir Hormusji Wadya, President of the Sabha, presiding. Before the commencement of the proceedings, suitable reference was made by the President to the death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, which was a great loss to the country. In introducing the lecturer he hoped that whoever regarded the Reforms as an "experiment," the Minister did not look upon his appointment in that light. He urged the Liberals to unite with a view to combat reactionary forces that were growing strong in England, Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the I.C.S. being an indication of which way the wind was blowing.

Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah began by referring to the importance of local bodies in connection with national development and begged all to take interest in the same. The lowest rung in the ladder was the village *panchayat* for formation of which an Act had been passed, before he assumed office. The necessary rules, etc., were now ready and the work of forming *panchayats* had begun. But he was sorry that in some villages of this advanced district no candidates had come forward. The Act was a liberal measure providing for the adult male suffrage and almost wholly elective *panchayats* and he hoped advantage would be taken of it in a large measure.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Turning to the Local Boards, he announced that the preparation of a Bill for liberalising their constitution was now in progress. This would deal with the District Boards which would under it contain three-fourths elected and one-fourth nominated element, not more than one-half of the nominated members being salaried servants of the Government. It would also provide for the election of their Presidents by the Boards themselves and the franchise would be considerably widened. Indirect elections were proposed to be done away with in these Boards and they were to be empowered to tax themselves. What was more, women would not only enjoy the vote but would be eligible for election. In order to augment their present resources it was proposed to double the one anna cess and steps to be taken to improve their finances. They would enjoy wide sanitary powers and their School Boards would be wholly elective. It was also proposed to transfer Roads and Buildings within their area to them.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.

So far as the Municipalities were concerned, they now consisted of four-fifths elected and the rest nominated in place of the old one-half elected and enjoyed the privilege of electing their Presidents even in his backward province of Sind. Apart from these reforms which had been introduced by him, he proposed to divide the Municipalities into major and minor ones. A Bill dealing with the former class, said the Minister, had already been prepared and been circulated for criticism. He did not desire to tire their patience with details, but he would assure them that it was a step forward. A special Bill for Karachi was also ready and Government would gladly propose special legislation in case of big Municipalities that demanded it. Referring to the Bombay Municipal Bill which was recently passed into law he pointed out that amidst all the criticism levelled against him not a word was uttered as to its underlying principle, viz. liberalisation of the constitution of the Bombay Municipality.

It was elicited, in the course of the discussion that followed the Minister's speech, that a Bill aiming at the introduction of free and compulsory Primary Education in the Presidency was under preparation.

## KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee returned to Calcutta from Comilla yesterday and examined further Bengal witnesses to-day. They leave to-morrow for Patna.

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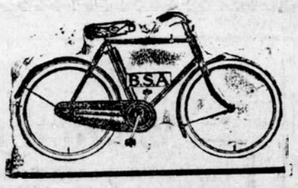




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## APPEAL FOR UNITY.

### A CALL TO CHILDREN OF IRAN.

The following appeal for unity to all children of Iran, with special reference to the Parsis of India, appears in the Teheran paper, "Iran", edited by Aga Zainul Abedin Rehnuma:—

"To Persians resident in foreign countries.

"The main pillar of prosperity and progress of a nation is the unity between individuals and between the sections which go to constitute the nation as a whole. A nation that is scattered can never rule with success unless all its component parts abandon isolation and concentrate their attention upon one goal and interest themselves in the advancement of the country. Till then it is not possible for a nation to emerge out of its abject condition and advance to the summit of glory.

"To-day is the proper day when the units that constitute the nation of Iran should join hands and pull together. The day of discord is past. The individuals of a nation should harbour no feelings of spite against each other; otherwise, existence would be impossible.

"The ancient Persians did not value fraternity and did not exert their best towards union. Each one went his own way, each batch settled in a particular place. Zoroastrians, the purest of Persia's progeny, left their own country which had been theirs, thousands of years, with eyes full of tears in consequence of unfavourable conditions arising from the unkindness of their countrymen, the cruelty of Governors and similar causes and settled in foreign countries. Owing to their noble blood and superior intelligence and probity, they commanded the respect and admiration of the peoples of the country they inhabited. They gave such proofs of their honesty and sincerity that both friend and foe had to acknowledge them, especially in India where inspite of their numerical inferiority they have attained an eminent position and a massed considerable fortunes.

"Persia yearns that all those having Persian blood should now foregather in Persia, join hands and serve the common cause of the country, viz.—prepare to help, each in every way within his power, to advance this aspiration. To-day Persia is in need of her children. She is inviting all her ancient descendants and desires that all her sons and daughters should find room within her.

"The Zoroastrian has been always a component part of the nation, and there is no reason for his isolation. Love for the country, the question of his descent and nationality, all, draw him to our country.

"There are thousands of Zoroastians in India. They have amassed millions of rupees. At a time when Persia sorely needs a true capable and wise servant and is badly in want of money, she can avail herself of all the services these true sons can render her to be restored to her ancient exalted position. For Indian Zoroastrians, means of living abound here,—agricultural fields, food, oil, water, mineral resources, forests,—all these are awaiting them. Moreover they can import into the country every description of machinery and mills, and work them here to the mutual advantage of themselves and the country at large, opening fresh avenues.

"We, on behalf of the Motherland and of zealous and patriotic countrymen, invite these people,—the old owners of the country to come over as new guests. All requirements to induce their return exist.

"The Zoroastrians resident in India and other countries are, to-day, in every respect,—morality, knowledge, wealth and capacity,—in possession of superior position. They should return to Persia so that their riches and ability may be useful to the mother country. At this stage when Persia is in dire need of capital, and when foreigners are securing concessions, the advent of Zoroastrians would be welcome as they would be readily extended all concessions for exploiting various fields of commerce, minerals, forests, etc., so that both our mother country and they themselves reap common advantage.

"Hence our invitation to them. And we hope that our esteemed Zoroastrian countrymen would see their way to return to their ancient country as early as possible, in order that their capital may be better employed here."

## "DO NOT BUY MARKS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for the benefit of those of my countrymen who want to have any dealings with Germany, as traders or students. I hope you will be able to find a corner in your paper for the following:—

It appears that people in India have contracted a mania for buying marks, irrespective of the losses which many have suffered and many more will if they do not shake off this habit. The salesman thinks that he can buy his merchandise cheaper in marks, the student that he can get his education for nothing, and both are in a great hurry to change their pounds lest the mark should recover in value. Thus in their anxiety to make the best use of their money they lose half and sometimes more than half of it in speculation. This is due to many causes, the chief being:—

1. The exchange banks take a good deal of profit, and there is always nearly a difference of £250 per pound in the buying rates at Berlin and in India. This loss could be easily avoided if the pounds were changed at Berlin.

2. The pound is daily rising and the mark daily falling in value. This is bound to continue in a less or greater degree (with sometimes some counter-fluctuations of course) till the election of the new President towards the beginning of the next year. The prices rise with the fall of mark and when things are bought with marks purchased at a dearer rate they can hardly be sold with profit in India.

3. The prices are daily changing in marks, but they are comparatively very stable in pounds, because they generally *rise in proportion (direct) to the rise in the value of pound and fall in the value of mark*; though not exactly in the same degree. The manufacturers may postpone the delivery of goods to eternity when ordered in marks on the plea of the dearth of raw material. They cannot any will not do so if the prices are in pounds *because they can be always sure of what material they can buy for a pound from other countries.*

4. The insurance always and the freight generally is to be paid in pounds. If the marks bought in India have to be again changed into pounds for insurance, etc., there is a double loss in the shape of bank charges and a greater one if the marks bought at a dearer rate have to be resold at a much cheaper rate. The German steamers accept the freight in marks, but they mostly round the Cape of Good-Hope delivering goods on the way, and reaching India when the anxious merchant has almost lost every hope of receiving the goods and when the market conditions are very much changed.

5. Some articles can be only bought in pounds e.g., lead pencils, footballs, aluminium wares, etc., etc., because otherwise the exporting firms cannot obtain their export license. The merchants if he has only marks to his credit here cannot deal in these things unless he changes his marks into pounds at a heavy loss.

6. The student has to buy things here at far more enhanced prices than when he had bought this marks in India, for by the time he reaches Germany the prices have risen. His marks only bring him 1½ per cent. in a German bank and are daily losing their face as well as intrinsic value. If he had pounds he could change them at any time he liked. If the things are dearer the pound must have risen in value and if it has fallen the prices must have fallen too. Therefore at all events there is no loss.

The Indian merchant is at his wit's end as to how to enter into trade with Germany. The German firms will not deliver goods at thirty days' sight draft except to those with whom they were in contact before the war. The merchant cannot blindly put the money in their hands and let them do what they list. Moreover, if he orders articles at a certain price to-day they cannot be sent because by the time the letter reaches the prices have changed. The best thing for him is to *have an Indian, whom he knows as his representative in Germany*, as Messrs. The Upper India Scientific Works, Lahore, The Rama Bros. Anarkli, Lahore, and Verma Stores, Jullundur City have got. Those who cannot have can deal through those who have. They shall have surely to pay some commission, but this will go to an Indian firm instead of some alien one. The money (in pounds) should be deposited with the firm in India who can instruct their representative as needed. The *highest price which the merchant is ready to pay should be always quoted against every article.* The representative thus can at once know whether the thing, he buys will get a sale or not; and much unnecessary loss of time and energy will be saved. There is to be much of trust in it, *but there is no trade without trust.*

Hoping to be obliged with its early publication, and thanking you in anticipation.

Yours, etc.

C. L. MOHINDRA, M.A.
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I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

**REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.**

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

**M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.**

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

**M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.**

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

**T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.**

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

**Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.**

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

**T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.**

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

**P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.**

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

**S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.**

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

**C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.**

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

**M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.**

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

**K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.**

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

**SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.**

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

**PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.**

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

**G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.**

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

**M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.**

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

**RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.**

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

**KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kaliangania.**

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

**GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.**

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

**T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.**

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

**T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.**

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

**T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.**

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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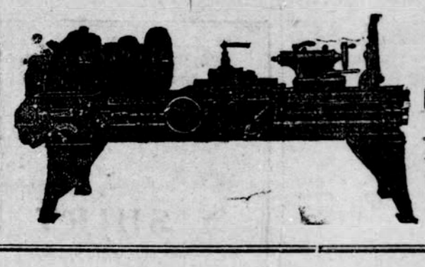

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